



ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXIII.—NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER 1100.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 240 BROADWAY, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The contrast afforded in the careers and experiences of McCLELLAN and GRANT, spoken of by us, continued not only throughout their lives and in the manner of their deaths, but was no less striking in their funeral ceremonies. Impressive in their quiet solemnity as were the obsequies of General McCLELLAN, their absolute lack of pomp and display, in conformity to the wishes of his family, contrasted strongly with the pageant that in August had passed through the streets of New York to Riverside Park. Indeed, there was something pathetic in the subdued last rites over the remains of one in whom the hopes of the nation, twenty-four years ago, were perhaps more bound up than in any other man.

In answer to a special request we publish the bill introduced at the last session of Congress by General SLOCUM to organize a National militia. It provides, among other things, for an annual inspection of the active militia of each State and Territory, by officers detailed from the active or the retired list of the Regular Army, retired officers, while on such duty to receive the pay and emoluments of their grade on the active list. As an officer of the Army graduated from the Military Academy, and a soldier with the experience gained from the command of volunteers in various grades up to that of an Army commander, General SLOCUM is in every way competent to consider the subject of militia organization in his capacity as a legislator. The bill he has placed on the files of Congress, will, no doubt, come up again for consideration during the coming session. In connection with it we call attention to the bill introduced by General SEWALL in the Senate which we published last week.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM has been elected President of the Army Mutual Aid Association, vice Captain GEORGE W. DAVIS, 14th Infantry, whose relief from duty in Washington made his resignation necessary. General MACFEELY relieves General DRUM as a member of the Executive Committee. The annual meeting of the Association will be held on the 12th of January, when new members of the Executive Committee to succeed Generals MACFEELY and MURRAY will be elected. The present officers of the Association have another year to serve. Lieutenants CHARLES F. PARKER, 2d Artillery, and WILLIAM H. BECK, 10th Cavalry, have been admitted to membership.

We remember that some years ago a man was shot in the City Hall Park, in front of our office, because he called another a "bean-eater from Boston." Some of Uncle Sam's marines appear to be apprehensive of a like reproach, for we observe from a paragraph in the New York *Tribune* that they are making complaint that they are subjected to a too steady diet of beans. From this it would appear that our appeal on behalf of the men of the Marine Corps has not had the desired effect. We asked for them that they be given the Navy ration and we would call attention to the fact that the law upon this subject is mandatory. The Statutes of the U. S. provide: "The non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the Marine Corps shall be entitled to receive one Navy ration daily." Why should JACKY be given

superior rations, while his comrade of the military branch of the Navy is put off with beans in bulk and slabs of bacon? It is very natural that this question should be asked, and it is to be hoped that justice to the gastronomic qualities of the "ever faithful" will be done.

The Quartermaster General has submitted to the Lieutenant General for approval a new pattern of undress coat for officers of the Army. The change over that now worn consists of frogs and loops in front instead of the button. A change is contemplated in the trousers of staff officers. It is proposed to replace the side stripes which were abolished some time ago.

THE reports of the Division and Department Commanders on the results of the trials of the magazine guns—LEE, CHAFFEE-REECE and HOTCHKISS—have all been received at Army Headquarters and referred to the Chief of Ordnance, who, in the course of the next ten days, will submit a special report to the Secretary of War giving the recommendations in the reports referred to and his own views regarding the merits of the gun.

THE retired list of the Army, which now numbers 441, has varied at different dates, as follows:

1862—30	1870—143	1878—310
1863—40	1871—205	1879—226
1864—57	1872—300	1880—307
1865—103	1873—207	1881—302
1866—95	1874—206	1882—400
1867—134	1875—208	1883—415
1868—183	1876—207	1884—435
1869—161	1877—309	1885—441

The present composition of our Army, so far as the officers are concerned, is as follows:

	Graduates of Military Acad'my	Appointed from the Army.	Civil appointees with war experience.	Civil appointees proper.
General Officers.....	8	..	2	..
A. and I. G. Dep'ts....	16	..	6	..
O. M. and C. S. Dep'ts....	36	2	42	8
J. A. and M. D. ....	..	..	..	8
Med. Dept. ....	..	..	94	110
Pay Dept.	3	..	36	12
Corps of Engineers....	107	..	..	..
Ordnance.....	40	..	7	8
Signal Corps.....	1	14	15	15
Chaplains.....	..	..	..	..
Cavalry.....	248	36	111	29
Artillery.....	186	12	65	10
Infantry.....	283	111	330	135
Totals.....	937	175	701	330

A WOMAN, APOLDINE LONCLE, was recently tried by Court-martial in France for assisting a deserter to escape, and acquitted. This has its parallel in a case just at the close of our Civil War. Miss EMMA LATIMER, a school girl of Nashville, was tried before a Court-martial on the charge of disloyalty, the specification being that on the 4th of July, 1865, she did tear down and trample under her feet, with intent to express contempt for the same, the American flag, and did threaten if it was put up a second time, she would tear it down and burn it up. The ungallant Court sentenced her to be confined in a military prison and to pay a fine of \$300. Though the record makes no mention of the fact, we fear that the contumacious EMMA was not blest with those charms of person which in the days of our war often proved more persuasive than loyalty. Brevet Major JOHNSON approved the finding and sentence, September 24, 1865, but in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, he remitted the entire sentence, with this indorsement: "It will be well for Miss LATIMER to remember that it will not do to trifile with the sacred emblem of our nationality.

That, in spite of the opposition of all the school girls in the South, the banner of glory and beauty will still wave over the land of the free, and notwithstanding the united efforts of all the rebellious women in the country, will continue to float until time shall cease to be, upon every breeze, the pride and admiration of all thinking persons. She will be released from confinement and restored to her parents, with attention to SOLOMON's sage remark: 'He that spareth the rod spoileth the child.'

THE Board of Experts to determine upon the plans for the new cruisers has not been decided upon by Secretary WHITNEY. The fact that the WALKER Board has not been formally dissolved leads some to believe that they will be given control of the work. Now that the *Dolphin* has been formally turned over to the Navy, officers are anxiously waiting to see how she will be officered, and where she will be assigned. There are several applications from officers to command her, which have not received consideration owing to the absorption of the Secretary and the officer of detail with other matters. Another trial trip will doubtless be made before she is sent to sea.

DURING his Administration President HAYES issued an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by post traders, on military reservations, garrisoned by U. S. troops. The effect of this order has been to throw the sales of liquors into the hands of unscrupulous venders of villainous compounds. These land sharks are always to be found by soldiers near military reservations. Army offices have no power to close up these rum holes. Men will sneak out of their quarters after taps and think it nothing to walk ten miles for their grog. As a sequence they get drunk and are reported absent at reveille and succeeding military duties, the following day. A garrison Court-martial has then to take cognizance of the case. Not infrequently, the man prolongs his spree to such an extent that he becomes afraid to go back to his station; or he gets into some row, and the consequence is desertion and a General Court-martial. If post traders were permitted to keep alcoholic goods, under such supervision as the Post Council of Administration could exercise, the soldier could get his whiskey in moderation, and, if he abused the privilege, could be put into the guard house until he sobered off. The HAYES order should be revoked or modified. This can only be done by order of the President through the Secretary of War. The whiskey business, like every other commercial traffic, is regulated by the general law of supply and demand. Municipal, county, and State authorities have come to recognize this fact, and restrictive rather than prohibitive legislation has followed. It is desirable that the best class of men should hold the position of post trader; men of capital and large business capacities; but such men no longer seek appointments wherfrom little or no profits may be expected, and the traderships are falling into the hands of parties more prominent in Chatham street than on Broadway.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that the gold chevrons issued for Hospital Stewards of the first class be improved upon by giving the same chevron as worn by sergeants "with the caducers" in the centre. "It would look more like," says he, "the insignia of a non-commissioned officer than the piece of green cloth now worn, and which is neither ornamental nor military in its appearance."

ELECTRICITY IN WARFARE.

ON Friday evening, Nov. 13, Lieut. B. A. Fiske, U. S. Navy, who has made a special study of the uses of electricity in warfare, delivered a very able and interesting lecture on that subject before the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Fiske began by paying a tribute to the remarkable pioneer efforts of Colonel Samuel Colt, who more than forty years ago blew up several old vessels, including the gunboat *Boyer* and the *Volta* by the use of electricity. Congress voted Colt \$17,000 for continuing his experiments which at that day seemed almost magical; and he then blew up a vessel in motion at a distance of five miles. Lieut. Fiske next referred briefly to the electrical torpedoes employed in the Crimean war and our Civil War.

At the present day an electrical torpedo may be described as consisting of a strong, water-tight vessel of iron or steel, which contains a large amount of some explosive, usually gun-cotton, and a device for detonating this explosive by electricity. The old mechanical mine used in our Civil War did not know a friendly ship from a hostile one, and would sink either with absolute impartiality. But the electrical submarine mine, being exploded only when a current of electricity is sent through it from ship or shore, makes no such mistake, and becomes harmless when detached from the battery. The condition of the mine at any time can also be told by sending a very minute current through it though miles away and buried deep beneath the sea.

When a current of electricity goes through a wire it heats it; and if the current be made strong enough, and a white hot wire thus comes in contact with powder or fulminate of mercury in a torpedo, an explosion will result. But it is important to know exactly when to explode the torpedo, especially during the night or in a fog; and hence torpedoes are often made automatic by what is called a circuit closer. This is a device which automatically bridges over the distance between two points which were separated, thus allowing the current to pass between them. In submarine torpedoes it is usual to employ a small weight which, when the torpedo is struck, is thrown by the force of the blow across two contact points, one of which points is in connection with the fuze and the other in connection with the battery, so that the current immediately runs over the bridge thus offered, and through the fuze. In practice, these two contact points are connected by a wire even when the torpedo is not in the state of being struck; but the wire is of such great resistance that the current is too weak to heat the wire in the fuze. Yet, when the weight above mentioned is thrown across the two contact points, the current runs across the bridge, instead of through the resistance wire, and is then strong enough to heat the wire in the fuze and explode the torpedo. The advantage of having a wire of high resistance between the contact points instead of having no wire between them, is that the current which then passes through the fuze, though too weak to fire it, shows by its very existence to the men on shore that the circuit through the torpedo is all right.

But instead of having the increased current caused by striking the torpedo to fire the torpedo directly, a better way is to have it simply make a signal on shore. Then when friendly vessels are to pass the firing battery can be disconnected; and when the friendly ship bumps the torpedo, the working of the signal shows not only that the circuit through the fuze is all right, but also that the circuit closer is all right, so that had the friendly ship been a hostile ship, she would certainly have been destroyed.

While the management of the torpedo is thus simple the defence of a harbor becomes a complex problem, on account of the time and expense required to perfect it, and the training of a corps of men to operate the torpedoes.

In order to detect the presence of torpedoes in an enemy's harbor an instrument has been invented by Capt. McEvoy, called the "torpedo-detector," in which the action is somewhat similar to that of the induction balance, the iron of a torpedo case having the effect of increasing the number of lines of force embraced by one of two opposing coils, so that the current induced in it overpowers that induced in the other, and a distinct sound is heard in a telephone received in circuit with them. As yet, this instrument has met with little practical success, but, its principle being correct, we can say with considerable confidence that the reason of its non-success probably is that the coils and current used are both too small.

Lieut. Fiske described the spar torpedo and the various classes of movable torpedoes including the Lay. His conclusion is that the most successful of the movable torpedoes is the Simms, with which very promising experiments have been conducted under the superintendence of Gen. Abbot.

Recent experiments in England have shown that the Whitehead torpedo, over which control ceases after it is fired, is not so formidable a weapon when fired at a ship *under way* as many supposed, for the simple reason that it can be dodged. But an elec-

trical torpedo, over which control is exercised while it is in motion through the water, cannot be dodged, provided it receives sufficient speed. For effective work against ships capable of steaming fifteen knots per hour, the torpedo should have a speed of twenty knots. There is no theoretical difficulty in the way of producing this, for a speed of eleven knots has already been recorded, though an electric torpedo, to get this speed, would have to be larger than a Whitehead having the same speed. It may be conceived that a torpedo carrying 50 lbs. of gun-cotton, capable of going 20 knots per hour, so that it would pass over a distance of 500 yards in about 45 sec., and yet be absolutely under control all the time, so that it can be constantly kept pointed at its target, would be a very unpleasant thing for an enemy to meet.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Military telegraphy is a second use of electricity in warfare. Lieut. Fiske traces its origin to our own Civil War. Foreign nations took the hint from us, and during the invasion of France the telegraph played a most important part. In military telegraph trains, miles of wire are carried on reels in specially constructed wagons, which hold also batteries and instruments. Some of the wire is insulated, so that it can rest on the ground, and thus be laid out with great speed, while other wire is bare and is intended to be put on poles, trees, etc. For mountain service the wires and implements are carried by pack animals. Regularly trained men are employed, and are drilled in quickly running lines, setting up temporary stations, etc. In the recent English operations in Egypt the advance guard always kept in telegraphic communication with headquarters and with England, and after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir news of the victory was telegraphed to the Queen and her answer received in 45 minutes.

The telephone is also used with success in warfare, and in fact sometimes assists the telegraph in cases where by reason of the haste with which a line has been run, the current leaks off. A telephone may then be used to receive the message—and for a transmitter a simple buzzer or automatic circuit breaker, controlled by an ordinary key. In the case of vessels there is much difficulty in using the telegraph and telephone, as the wire may be fouled and broken when the ship swings by a long chain. In England in the case of a lightship this difficulty has been surmounted or rather avoided by making hollow the cable by which the ship rides, and running an insulated wire along the long tube thus formed inside. But the problem is much simplified when temporary communication only is desired between ships at anchor, between a ship and the shore, or between a ship and a boat which has been sent off on some special service, such as reconnoitring, sounding, etc. In this case portable telephones are used, in which the wire is so placed on a reel in circuit with the telephone, that communication is preserved, even while the wire is running off the reel.

The telegraph and telephone are both coming largely into use in artillery experiments, for example, in tracking a vessel as she comes up a channel so that her exact position at each instant may be known, and in determining the spot of fall of a projectile. In getting the time of flight of projectiles electricity is of value, by breaking a wire in circuit with a chronograph, the precise instant of start to within a thousandth of a second being automatically registered. Velocimeters are a familiar application of electricity somewhat analogous. In these, wires are cut by the projectiles at different points in its flight, and the breaking of the electric current causes the appearance of marks on a surface moving along at a known speed. The velocity of the projectile in going from one wire to another can then be found.

ELECTRICITY FOR FIRING GREAT GUNS.—SEARCH LIGHTS.

Electricity is also used for firing great guns, both in ships and forts. In the former, it eliminates the factor of chance produced by the rolling of the ship during the movement of the arm to fire the gun. The touch of a button accomplishes the same thing almost instantaneously. Moreover, an absolutely simultaneous broadside can be delivered by electricity. The officer discharges the guns from a fighting tower, whether the wires lead, and the men can at once lie down out of the enemy's machine guns, as soon as their own guns are ready for discharge. The electric motor will certainly be used very generally for handling ordnance on board ships not very heavily plated with armor, since a small wire is a much more convenient mode of conveying energy to a motor of any kind, and is much less liable to injury, than a comparatively large pipe for conveying steam, compressed air or water under pressure. Besides, the electric motor is the ideal engine for work on shipboard, by reason of its smooth and silent motion, its freedom from dirt and grease, the readiness with which it can be started, stopped and reversed, and its high efficiency. Indeed, in future we may look to a protected apparatus for all such uses in every fort and every powerful ship.

In photographing the bores of great guns electric lights are used, and they make known if the gun is accurately rifled and how it is standing the erosion of the powder gases.

In the case of a fort, electricity can be employed in connection with the instruments used for determining at each instant the position of an approaching vessel or army. Whitehead torpedoes are now so arranged that they can be ejected by pressing an electric button.

Electric lights for vessels are now of recognized importance. At first they were objected to on the ground that if the wire carrying the current should be shot away in action, the whole ship would be plunged in darkness; and so it would be in an accident befalling the dynamo that generates the current. The criticism is sensible, but the answer is that different circuits must be arranged for different parts of the ship, and the wires carrying the current must be arranged in duplicate. It is also easy to repair a break in a copper wire if shot away. As to the dynamo and engines, they must be placed below the water line, under a protective deck, and this should be provided for in building the vessel. There should be several dynamos and engines. All the dynamos should, of course, be of the same electro-motive force, and feed into the same mains, from which all lamps draw their supply, and which are fed by feeders from the dynamo at different points, so that accident to the mains in one part of the ship will affect that part only. But it is the arc light, used as what is called a search light, that is most valuable in warfare. Lieut. Fiske thinks its first use was by the French in the siege of Paris, to discover the operations of the besiegers. It can be carried by an army in the field, and used for examining unknown ground at night, searching for wounded on the battlefield, and so on. On fighting vessels the search light is useful in disclosing the attack of torpedo-boats or of hostile ships, in bringing out clearly the target for guns, and in puzzling an enemy by involving him successively in dazzling light and total darkness. Lieut. Fiske suggests that this use would be equally effective in embarrassing troops groping to the attack of a fort at night by sudden alternations of blinding light and paralyzing darkness. There should be four search lights on each side of a ship.

As to the power and beauty of the search light Lieut. Fiske refers to the magnificent one with which he visited Philadelphia last autumn, during the electrical exhibition in that city. One night he went to the tower of the Pennsylvania railroad station and watched the light stationed at the Exhibition building on 32d street. The ray of light when turned at right angles to his direction looked like a silver arrow going through the sky; and when turned on him he could read the fine print of a railroad time table at arm's length. Flashes from his search light were seen at a distance of thirty miles.

In using incandescent lamps for night signalling the simplest way is to arrange a keyboard with keys marked with certain numbers, indicating the numbers of lamps arranged in a prominent position, which will burn while that key is being pressed. For example, suppose the number 5348 means "Prepare to Receive a Torpedo Attack." Press keys 5, 3, 4, 8, and the lights of lamps 5, 3, 4, 8, successively blaze out.

ELECTRIC LAUNCHES.—ELECTRIC GUNS.

Electrical launches have been used to some extent, their storage batteries being first charged ashore or on board the ship to which the launch belongs. They have carried hundreds of people, and have made eight knots an hour. The improvement of storage batteries, steadily going on, will eventually cause the electrical launch to replace the steam launch. One of its advantages is in having no noise from an exhaust and no flame flaring above a smoke pipe to betray its presence. In warfare two sets of storage batteries should be provided for launches, one being recharged while the other is in use.

Mr. Gastine Trousse has recently invented "an electric sight," a filament of fine wire in a glass tube covered with metal on all sides save at the back. The battery is said to be no larger than a man's finger, and to be attached to the barrel near the muzzle by simple rubber bands, so arranged that the act of attaching the battery to the barrel automatically makes connection with the sight; and so arranged also that the liquid of the battery is out of action except when the musket is brought into a horizontal position for firing.

To throw a good light upon the target the same inventor has devised a small electric lamp and projector, which is placed on the barrel near the muzzle by rubber bands, the battery being held at the belt of the marksman, with such connections that the act of pressing the butt of the musket against the shoulder completes the circuit, and causes the bright cylinder of light to fall on the target, thus enabling him to get as good a shot as in the daytime.

Search lights and incandescent lights are advantageously used with balloons. In submarine boats electricity will one day be very useful. Submarine diving will play a part in future wars, and the diver's lamp will be electrical.

Progress has been made also in constructing "electrical guns," in which the cartridge contains a fuse which is ignited by pressing an electric button on the gun. A better aim can be had with it, when perfected, than with one fired by a trigger. At present, according to Lieut. Fiske, this invention

has not reached the practical stage, and the necessity for a battery to fire the cartridge is decidedly an objection. But the battery is very small, needs little care, and will last a long time. The hard pull of the ordinary trigger causes a movement of the barrel except in the hands of the most highly skilled marksmen, and this hard pull is a necessity, because the hammer or bolt must have considerable mass in order to strike the primer with sufficient force to explode it. Having the mass, it must have considerable inertia; hence it needs a deep notch to hold it firm when jarred at full cock, and this deep notch necessitates a strong pull on the trigger. But with an electric gun the circuit closing parts are very small and light, and can be put into a recess in the butt of the gun, out of the way of chance blows. Thus a light pressure of the finger is alone needed to fire it, while from the small inertia of the parts a sudden shock will not cause accidental closing of the circuit and firing of the gun.

THE ARMY OF BELGIUM.

THE Belgian troops constitute in the time of peace, 2 infantry divisions of 2 brigades each, 1 infantry division of 3 brigades, 2 cavalry divisions of 2 brigades each, 2 brigades of field artillery, and 1 brigade of fortress artillery. They present the following effective:

Rank and File.

Officers.	With the Colors.	On Furlough.	Tots.
Infantry.....	1,817	25,217	45,549
Cavalry.....	364	5,803	2,526
Artillery.....	422	7,569	9,538
Engineers.....	86	1,416	1,725
Train.....	—	412	3,528
Gendarmerie, administration, and staff.....	617	2,711	381
	3,306	43,158	64,245
			107,403

The carbineers are armed with the Tersen carbine, all other infantry with the Albini rifle. Of the cavalry, the Chasseurs à cheval and Guides have the sabre and the Comblain carbine; the lancers, the lance, sabre, and pistol; the officers, the revolver. The engineers are armed with the Tersen carbine.

Besides the above troops, the national forces also comprise the Garde civique, which is organized in companies, battalions, or legions. The Garde civique can furnish:

(1) 22 legions of infantry.....	Men.
A certain number of battalions.....	22,000
1 company.....	5,000
	100

About, 27,100

which, in time of war, would form 50 battalions.

(2) Special corps :

Chasseurs-éclaireurs.....	Men.
Chasseurs belges.....	1,500
Artillerymen.....	200
Cavalry.....	1,600
Sapeurs-pompiers.....	400
	200
	3,900
Total.....	31,000
The effective of the non-active Garde civique is.	9,000
	40,000

WHICH SHOULD RANK?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE has been some discussion of late as to the relative standing of the "General" and the "Regimental" Non-commissioned Staff. Permit me to add my opinion:

That the former should rank, because their warrants are signed by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General, is held by many, but not by all. The law establishing the grades of Sergeant-Major and Regimental Q. M. Sergeant is older than that establishing the other N. C. S. The question of rank has never been disputed before now. If G. O. No. 80, c. s., A. G. O., is amended so as to reverse the rank of N. C. S., there is no gain or loss to any of those concerned.

The position of Hospital Steward, Commissary, Ordnance, or Post Q. M. Sergeant is not more desirable than that of Sergeant-Major or Regimental Q. M. Sergeant, except so far as the increase of pay is concerned, and to none is a greater injustice done regarding rate of pay than to the Regimental N. C. S. Their duties are in every respect as important, and services rendered fully equal to that of the "General" N. C. S. This fact will be readily admitted by all fair-minded persons having a knowledge of the Army.

It would be safe to assert that with few exceptions all the N. C. S. (General and Regimental) would cast their rank to the winds to-morrow, and return to grade of "Private," if their pay was materially increased thereby. It is the pay—not the rank—which is sought by all.

While referring to this subject it is only necessary to show the injustice done the Regimental N. C. S. as a "Regimental" Q. M. Sergeant perform the same duties as a "Post" Q. M. Sergeant and often at a larger post, receiving therefor \$23 per month, while a "Post" Q. M. Sergeant at a smaller post receives \$14 per month.

Let justice be done the "Regimental" N. C. S. and place them on the same footing as the others as far as pay is concerned, and they will not say a word about "rank." At present there is nothing gained by rank, as a "teamster" or "laborer" in the Q. M. Department receives more pay than the Regimental N. C. S. It is, therefore, absurd to agitate further the worn out subject of rank among enlisted men.

REGIMENTAL.



CORPORAL OF ENGINEERS.

Black shako, brass chin-strap, scarlet pompon. Frock-coat of royal blue with yellow buttons and scarlet braid. Trouser of royal blue with scarlet stripe. White equipments. Black knapsack.

FOOT GENDARME.

Fur bonnet, brass grenade and chin-strap. Tunic of royal blue, scarlet epaulets and braid. Trouser of grayish black. White equipments. White buttons.

ARTILLERY TRAIN.

Black shako. Royal blue tunic with yellow buttons; light blue collar, black waist belt with brass plate. Trouser of royal blue with light blue stripe and false boots.

THE THREE BATTALION ORGANIZATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR correspondent "Hoplite" is an amusing "cuss." He seems to think he can speak his little piece, and the rest of us are all to remain silent, or acquiesce in what he says with an audible Amen. This is all very well, but those of us who have been agitating compulsory retirement, the three battalion organization, and other measures for the improvement of the Army at large, and the infantry branch of it in particular, have no idea of being shut up in this way. We have signed petition after petition, we have written to all the Congressmen and Senators we knew, and some we didn't know; we have tried the contribution plan and have got badly left; we have tried the unity dodge and the united effort scheme, until we are firmly convinced that there is no such thing as unity in the infantry, except on the field of battle, when shoulder to shoulder it goes forward to its duty—"the corps that never falters."

Your correspondent says the infantry is all at Sixes and Sevens; that it don't know what it wants; that it cannot unite on any one thing for its own benefit. To this we say, of course, the infantry cannot unite on any scheme for its own improvement. The colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major will not agree to a plan which will retire him next year or the year after, which would be very acceptable to lieutenants and captains who would possibly be promoted by the measure. There may even be objection to the three battalion bill, but if there is we have not discovered it to any great extent.

But this has nothing to do with the question. A reorganization or the passage of a retirement law, belongs to Congress, and Congress must settle the matter. That a reorganization of the infantry branch is needed has been testified to by that great soldier, General Sherman—and repeated in less forcible language by his successor. It is absurd to repeat that members of Congress ask "What is it you gentlemen want?" Members of Congress could find out very readily, not what any particular officer or set of officers desire, but what is required for the efficiency of the Army, and the welfare of the country, which after all said and done is the great point at issue. We have been advocating for ten years a reorganization of the infantry, on the three battalion basis, and an entirely new retirement law to take the place of those on the statute books, which scarcely mean anything as they are now. Let there be retirement at 62 years of age and for absolute disability and for no other cause. We don't want any *ex post facto* laws to interfere with the status of the men who have already been retired, many for painful wounds and honorable service. This cry about the retired list being interfered with seriously is all bosh. The time will never come when this great nation will discard the men who have worn themselves out in its service, or suffered cruel wounds while defending its integrity. We might as well talk of shutting up our lighthouses which blaze out in the darkness to warn the traveller by sea of hidden rocks and shoals.

The advocates of the three battalion measure must not expect that the passage of that bill will give them all the relief they need. Undoubtedly it would promote at once a large number of deserving officers, but after the vacancies are all filled the machine would stop again, or drop off to three or four a year. The Army needs a sixty-two year compulsory retirement law, and a three battalion organization for the infantry, but it is only the law-making power that can give us either the one or the other. This will never be done until some terrible emergency arises, when the laws become powerless and silent; the civil authority paralyzed by the presence of a danger that they are utterly unused to grapple with. Then will the people turn their eyes upon that nucleus of force upon which they have ever relied, and never relied in vain. If it is found weak and inefficient and not up to the requirements of the hour they will blame their representatives, but the wise ones will say: They were not to blame, it is the

people who are censurable for not seeing to it that our Army was kept up to the highest standard.

How long will the signs of the times be disregarded? There is no nation on the face of the earth so utterly defenceless at every point as the United States, when its richness and resources are considered. An individual who owned a house filled with gold and silver, diamonds, rich jewels, and wearing apparel would put a lock on the door, bars at the windows, and might even hire a watchman or two to march around the exterior to prevent the approach of thieves. Our national house is filled with everything that would tempt the cupidity of the world. When that cupidity becomes too strong for self-control, or regardless of consequences, look out America—the land of the free and the home of the brave. And do not let us forget the element that is within our very gates—that element of lawlessness, of Socialism, of agrarianism, which but awaits impatiently the hour and opportunity of carrying forward the plans which lead only to anarchy and chaos.

WHY IS THIS SO?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

RECENTLY, "Regular" asked: "Why is this so?" As those to whom he refers are unable to answer the question in a manner he should have it, pray let me do so: "Regular," after some more foreign and, above all, domestic experience, will realize the cause of his supposed social ostracism in the locality he refers to—though I cannot place it. He will not only avoid such specimens, but thank his top-gall'nt-top-lights that all grades of shoddy, mental or mammon, can have no salutary effect upon his *amour propre*. So far as "Regular" is concerned, poor in purse though he may be, he should realize that he is a cat who can look at a king; and if he is true to himself, his honorable calling (he result of mental endowment) is his passport to the throne-room as well as to the humble cot of respectability. When "Regular" has had an experience similar to mine, he will some day find himself returning from the presence of a crowned head to make up a "tarpaulin master" for the inner-man's sake—particularly before their "dead-horse" has been worked up. In this deplorable condition those who exclude him now, would butt the walls for the honor of such an admittance. Don't bother about the calf you refer to; he is always a sucking. Stick to your eagle; keep him on the summit of his mountain, where his talons may grow, and he will look out for the calf. Don't run into danger, my lad. Shape a new course. You have all the dangers on shore that you have afloat. You will find in our land of glorious equality that threadbare garments and old hats cover many honest hearts and clear heads. My social experience since I left the free schools brings to mind that "shallows murmur while the deeps are dumb." Steer clear of the shallow places.

REGULAR VOLUNTEER.

PORTLAND, ME., Oct. 12.

A CERTIFICATE was filed in the County Clerk's office, New York, October 12, incorporating the Society of Veterans of the Regular Army and Navy of the United States. The trustees for the first year are Alexander B. Butts, Fred R. Meres, Hiram J. Penrod, M. D., Francis Koon, Edward R. Duffy, M. D. James, J. McMaton, Charles Holman, James A. Nicholson, Ni holas Tredejann and George D. McCarty. The object of the society is to unite in fraternal intercourse all persons who have served in the Regular Army or Navy or Marine Corps of the United States; to provide for all its members in success, and distress; to secure to each a soldier's burial and to look after the widows and orphans of deceased members; to ask Congress and the Legislatures of the different States for consideration and remuneration, and to assist its members in presenting their just claims to the United States Government. The charter gives power to establish commands and divisions in the different States and Territories.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT.

We gave last week a portion of the annual report of the Surgeon-General, and to it add what follows:

For the next year \$250,000 is asked, and \$46,000 for the pay of clerical labor. The appropriation of \$400,000 for artificial limbs during the current fiscal year is much less than the amount needed and a deficiency will have to be provided for.

It is recommended that the existing laws regarding the furnishing of trusses be so amended as to correspond with that relating to artificial limbs; that is, to allow a truss, suitable to disability.

Among diseases, those of the respiratory group were most prevalent; and of these, catarrh and the milder forms of bronchitis were the most numerous; the average monthly rate of occurrence for the year being higher for the latter, and considerably lower for the former, than the average of the ten years preceding. The actual number of cases of bronchitis reported during the year was 1,600, with 4 deaths, all from the chronic variety of this disease. Of inflammation of the lungs there were 83 cases, with a death rate of 25 per cent., and 81 cases of inflammation of the pleura, with a death rate of 12 per cent.

Inflammation of the lungs 3 per thous. of strength, against 5 per thous. of the previous year. The fatality of the last disease was double that of the previous year, and one-third greater than the average death rate for the preceding decade.

Among colored troops the ratio of occurrence was much greater than for white troops, standing as 7 per thous. to 3 per thous. of strength; the death rate was lower, however, or at 13.8 per cent. to 28 per cent. of cases treated.

The total number of deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery was 5 against 7 for the previous year.

Fourth in the order of prevalence stand malarial fevers and conditions resulting therefrom. The actual number of cases, 3,545, was less by one-fourth than for the previous year. Six deaths occurred, giving a mortality of .17 per cent. of cases, as against .13 per cent for the previous year. The colored troops continued to suffer from these diseases to a greater degree than the whites, due probably to endemic causes pertaining to posts at which they were stationed.

2,473 cases of rheumatism, with two deaths, one an Indian scout, were reported. The rate for venereal diseases was the same as for the previous year; the rate for syphilis 2 per thous. lower. Of specific contagious and infectious diseases, in which class the eruptive fevers are included, there were 201 cases. Among these were 68 cases of mumps, 61 of measles, 2 of varioloid, 61 of erysipelas, 1 of chicken pox, and 8 of diphtheria. Enteric fever furnished 156 cases, and 34 deaths, against 222 and 38 deaths for the previous year. The increase of fatality was confined to white troops; the colored troops showing a lessened rate.

Cavalry troops, including their recruits, have continued to suffer from enteric fever to a far greater extent than the other arms of the Service, furnishing 72 per cent. of all the cases registered during the year. It appeared at 34 stations against 43 last year. The ages of those attacked were for the greater number under 26 years.

At 26 posts Cavalry troops were stationed, either alone or in company with Infantry; at ten posts the Infantry were either alone or in company with Artillery; at one, Artillery troops were alone; at one, Cavalry and Artillery were stationed. The number of stations at which the disease continued to make its appearance as result of the infection of the year previous, was 24, while the number of posts newly invaded was 15; the number of posts where it ceased to appear was 19. The recruiting depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., furnished during the year 36 cases, with 10 deaths. During the previous year the number of cases at this post was 56, and the number of deaths, 9. These figures show a gratifying reduction in the number of cases, but a decided increase in the fatality of the disease, from 16.1 per cent. to 28.6 per cent. At Fort Douglas, Utah Ter., which furnished 20 cases and 2 deaths for the year previous, but 2 cases and 1 death occurred during 1884. At Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ter., where no cases of the disease have appeared since October, 1883, a localized outbreak of enteric fever occurred, in which 12 enlisted men were attacked, all of whom recovered. The cases were, with two exceptions, confined to Co. E. of the 1st Art.

HEALTH OF GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

The diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs had a higher rate of occurrence. The vicinity of great bodies of water gave a higher rate of diseases of the respiratory and in adolary organs, a decidedly lower rate for malarial fever, typho-malarial fever and rheumatism, and a slightly lower rate for diarrhoeal diseases and enteric fever. In the river region, North and South, there was a greater prevalence of malarial and diarrhoeal diseases and a lower rate of occurrence for pneumonia and phthisis. In the mountain and plateau country no one disease or group of diseases appeared in excess, except that uncertain assemblage of symptoms which, under the name of rheumatism, particularly afflicts the soldier.

The death rate of the lake region was in excess of that of any other. The North Pacific reg on furnished the lowest death rate. The Department of the East shows the highest death rate, the Departments of the Platte and Dakota the lowest. The Signal Service, Fort Myer, Va., showed a higher admission rate for the year than any other post 3,175 per thous. of strength, or more than double the average rate for the Army as a whole.

Fort Stanton, New Mexico, and Fort Shaw, Montana Territory; Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and Fort Missoula, Montana Territory, in the order named. The military post showing the highest rate of constant non-effectiveness from sickness was San Diego Barracks, California. This station is a sanitarium for invalid officers and soldiers serving in the Division of the Pacific, and as such its exceptional rate, 121 per thous., is sufficiently accounted for. The general salubrity of the station caused its selection for the purpose indicated.

Contributions were made to the Museum by Surgeons Alden, Cleary, Happersett, Hubbard, Irwin, Middleton, Norris, Town, Vickery, Waters, Wolverton, Woodhull, Assistant Surgeons Ainsworth, Barrows, Carter, Cochran, Corbusier, Cunningham, De-

Witt, Gandy, Girard, Gorgas, LaGarde, Lauderdale, McElderry, Matthews, Newton, Perley, Price, Reed, Shannon, Shufeldt, Skinner, Wood, Acting Assistant Surgeons Banister, Kober, Lamb, Mew, Wolf, and Yarrow.

The third and last medical volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the War will probably be ready for issue during the coming winter.

In view of the threatened approach of Asiatic cholera, more than usual attention has been paid to the hygiene of the troops of the Army, and to the improvement of the sanitary condition of military posts and stations. The necessity for thorough and intelligent action has been fully realized by both medical and line officers, and it is believed that an epidemic invasion will find the Army well prepared to resist it. The organization of a hospital corps by enlistment of able-bodied and intelligent men, who shall be thoroughly instructed and trained in all the details of hospital service, as cooks, nurses, attendants, litter and stretcher bearers, etc., is recommended.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Adjutant-General of the Army has double duty to perform as a writer of annual reports. In the JOURNAL of Oct. 31 we gave his report to the Lieut.-General, and last week we published a brief synopsis of his report to the Secretary of War. On the subject of the inspection of the militia General Drum says in this last report:

The attention of the officers of the Army selected for this important duty was specially directed to matters which combine to render troops efficient when called into active service. They were advised to give, whenever solicited, the benefit of their own knowledge and experience, doing so in appreciation of the desirability of cultivating cordial relations between the Regular Army and the Volunteer Militia; always remembering that upon the latter our country must largely rely in the hour of a general call to arms. The reports appended hereto of the several inspecting officers are interesting as well as instructive. Bearing in mind the limited opportunities possessed by the Militia troops in perfecting themselves in their duties, and that whatever proficiency they may have attained is largely due to their zeal and pride, it would manifestly be unfair to apply to them the usual standard for troops accustomed to daily exercise in the duties of a soldier. As the primary and immediate usefulness of the militia in the localities to which they belong will be found in the protection of property, too much care cannot be paid to a thorough instruction in guard duty, in which I find from the accompanying reports they are somewhat deficient.

In reference to instruction in military colleges, Gen. Drum argued that sec. 1225, Rev. Stat., indicates that the military instructor should be at least a recognized member of the faculty of the college at which he is serving, and that this requirement should be insisted upon for obvious reasons, as, without it, the officer becomes a mere prefect of discipline, and his field of usefulness is seriously impaired. He is also of the opinion that it contemplated not only that the selected university or college should have capacity for educating a certain number of youths, but that at least the minimum number be actually under instruction. "This point," he says,

"The War Department has no means of verifying except from the reports required of the military professor: and, in connection with this matter, I beg to invite your attention to the second table herewith, which shows that but 12 of the institutions named therein have an average attendance of over 150 male pupils, while at 14 colleges it is under 100, and at five others it is less than 60. It is recommended that, if necessary to prevent cavil, the law be amended to require that applications for the detail of a military professor be accompanied by satisfactory proof that at least 150 male pupils above the age of fifteen are actually present at the institution. I cannot resist the conviction, expressed in a former report, that the designation of the universities and colleges at which officers of the Army may be detailed should be made by the governor of the State in which located as being most interested in the progress of the State and its institutions, and possessing greater means of information necessary to enable the War Department to wisely determine the question of selection. The interest manifested by the faculty of the several universities and colleges is entirely satisfactory in some cases, but in many others would indicate that the details were secured to obtain the services of an officer proficient in mathematics as a professor in that branch, and that his value as a military instructor is appreciated purely from a disciplinary point of view. This limited interest is deemed entirely inadequate to justify the expense and inconvenience of such details."

On the subject of the retirement of veteran soldiers, the Adjutant-General says:

The law of Congress of February 14, 1885, authorizing a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the Army who have served for a period of 30 years and upwards, is viewed by the entire Army as a justly-merited acknowledgment of the small but meritorious class of veterans who, after a service of nearly a third of a century, find themselves in their old age burdened with infirmities and possessed of insufficient means to live upon.

It will, undoubtedly, prove a great incentive to men of worth now in the ranks to continue in service, knowing that the legal period of faithful service will insure to them a certain reward at its expiration; and thus, while the law fails to provide for the veterans of the present day, it will not fail to benefit the Army and elevate its morale by retaining in the ranks men thoroughly trained in arms, cheerful in obedience, and ready for any service, however arduous, that may be demanded of them.

To this date, ninety-five veterans, classified as below, have asked and received the benefit of the law: One ordinance sergeant, 32; commissary sergeants, 2; hospital stewards, 1; sergeants of ordnance, 6; sergeants of engineers, 2; saddler sergeants, 1; 1st sergeants of the line, 5; sergeants of the line, 19; corporals of ordnance, 1; corporals of the line, 2; privates of ordnance, 1st class, 2; privates of the line, 18; musicians and trumpeters, 3.

Of the above number, nine have since died: one ordinance sergeant, three sergeants, and five privates of the line. Two applications for retirement are now pending. By general orders from the War Department, regulations were adopted, under the provisions of the law, looking to a precise determination of the value, in money, of the allowances for subsistence and clothing to which men placed on the retired list were entitled, and careful computation fixed the amount for each grade. With a view to facilitate the preparation of estimates and simplify the present system of payment and accountability, I beg to recommend the adoption of the scheme, exemplified in the following table, which groups the several grades of rank into thirteen classes, allows each the mean average commutation of rations and clothing, and fixes a gross sum as the total monthly pay of each class retired after 30 years' service, to be paid by the Pay Department. The gross sums recommended are as follows:

Chief Musicians of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry	\$33 40
Servt. Major and Q. M. Servt. of Engineers	42 95
Sergeants of Ordinance	41 55
Sergeants of Q. M. Dept., Ord. Dept., Sub. Dept., Engin. Dept., and Signal Corps	39 35
Hospital Stewards	36 20
Servt. Major and Q. M. Servts. of Cav., Art., and Inf.	38 15
Chief Trumpeters, Principal Musicians, Saddler Sergeants, and 1st Sergeants	32 40
Corporals of Ordinance	33 52

Corporals of Engineers and Signal Corps

Privates of Ord., Engrs., and Signal Corps (1st Class)

Color Sergt. and Sergts. of Cav., Art., and Inf.

Corporals of Cav., Art., and Inf.; Blacksmiths and Farriers

2d Class Privates of Ord., Engrs., and Signal Corps;

Musicians and Trumpeters; Privates of Cav., Art., and Inf.

Artificers of Artillery and Infantry

25 50

General Drum recommends a new edition of the Revised Regulations with the omission of the blank forms which occupy a thousand of the 1,385 pages in the present volume. He also recommends that the law of July 7, 1884, be so amended as to permit, when approved by the Secretary of War, the printing and publication of reports of reconnaissances, explorations, etc., conducted by officers of the Army, acting under instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War or the Lieutenant General of the Army. Many of these reports contain matter of very great interest to the Army and are accompanied by valuable maps, etc. In some few instances such reports have been furnished Congress and published as Congressional documents. This course is now being pursued in the case of Lieut. Schwatka's report on explorations in Alaska, but the reports of the reconnaissances recently conducted by Lieuts. Abercrombie and Allen are almost equally interesting and their publication to the Army equally desirable.

The administration of the affairs of the Military Prison, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has been as satisfactory as in former years. The prison is still a growing institution, and while the original expectation of numbers has been exceeded, its capacity remains still inadequate to the demand upon it. It has required constant and careful attention to regulate transfers of prisoners from the general depots and the military posts to the prison, in order to keep it as full as a proper regard for the health of the inmates would permit and at the same time equalize, as far as possible, removals from the various stations at which military convicts were awaiting transfer to the prison. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 415, but in the latter part of the year the transfers were limited, of necessity, by the inability to provide food at the prison for all that could be accommodated, at the appropriation of money for that purpose has been made below the estimate submitted to Congress. The number of prisoners released, transferred, died, and escaped during the year was 382, and the number remaining at the end of the year was 556, which was about the average through the whole year.

The money value of the work performed by prisoners for the Quartermaster's Department is stated by the commandant in his report at \$35,872.15. This was for an aggregate of 77,142 days' labor, about three-fourths of which was for skilled labor at 50 cents per day, and the remaining portion unskilled labor at 35 cents per day. Three times the price for skilled and twice that for unskilled labor would be a very moderate rate for comparison with wages outside of the prison, and yet such prices for the number of days' work actually performed would represent an amount of earnings greater than the amount of money expended for the maintenance of the prison during the past fiscal year, and this, too, with less than half the number of days of labor performed by all the prisoners.

While it is not unfrequently the case that a gradual relaxation occurs in the execution of laws applying to the administrative affairs of public institutions, the Leavenworth Military Prison has not experienced any such neglect, and it gives me great pleasure to say that each succeeding year of its history under the direction of the present commandant sustains the high opinion in which he is held by the prison commissioners for the thorough efficiency and the faithful discharge of duties requiring more than ordinary ability and application.

The Government Hospital for the Insane exhibits a marked decrease in the number of patients—having been admitted into the hospital during the preceding year. Army officers, 4; enlisted men, 31; late soldiers of the United States Army, 8; military prisoners, 3; total 49.

The results of the clerical work of the Adjutant-General's office have been very satisfactory. Of 15,937 calls from all sources for information with reference to the history of officers and men of the late volunteer forces 14,733 have been furnished during the year, leaving on hand Oct. 1, 1885, 2,204. Under the law for the remuster of officers performing the duties of a grade higher than their actual rank 10,000 claims have been filed and 1,611 adjusted. Numerous inquiries for information have been received, the whole adding greatly to the clerical work. The act allows three years within which all claims arising under the law are to be presented and filed, and considering that of the large number of volunteer line officers in service during the late war the greater number have, or think they have, an equitable claim for relief, it can readily be seen that the amount of clerical labor on this subject alone is great and will undoubtably retain its magnitude for years.

The law of July 5, 1884, provides for the removal of the charge of desertion in certain cases and under certain conditions. Of the 4,200 applications for relief acted upon, favorable action has been taken in 3,500 cases, and the others rejected. There remain some 2,200 applications still pending, awaiting investigation and report, and new cases are filed daily. It is estimated that over 15,000 applications have been made in cases that are not covered by the provisions of the law.

As much progress has been made in completing volunteer registers as could reasonably be expected from the small force—nine clerks, specifically authorized by Congress, and supplemented by the detail of three others, all that could be spared, in view of other great interests.

Concluding, Gen. Drum, says:

With nearly three-fourths of the clerical force of my office actively engaged in pension and kindred work, and the labors made necessary by the provisions of the two laws I have referred to above, the number of clerks in the office of the Adjutant-General is barely sufficient for the transaction of routine current business. The great desideratum in all my vacancies in this office is to secure men fairly acquainted with the minutiae of Army rolls, records, and papers. With this fact in view, I have the honor to recommend that General Service clerks at departmental headquarters, as well as those at the headquarters of regiments, who may wish to present themselves before Civil Service boards for examination, be, on the recommendation of regimental and department commanders, approved by me, permitted to do so.

and that, when found qualified, their names in all cases be certified to the War Department for appointment to this office, where a knowledge of military papers and correspondence is so important. A deep sense of the responsibility resting upon me urges me to invite your earnest consideration of the facts I have presented; and, in closing this report, I deem it my duty to record my appreciation of the general intelligence, efficiency, and faithfulness of my clerks.

ORDNANCE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The annual report of the Chief of Ordnance, Gen. Benét, is chiefly occupied with a description of experiments with guns, powder, and projectiles. From the 12 in. mortar 44 rounds were fired to determine the proper forms of the Eureka sabot, which had been selected for it and the natures of powder suitable for the test of the piece. The following extract is given from the results of the preliminary firings, 1st with the same powder, (viz.: M. W. D. 1,725, Gr. 72) and a projectile weighing 610 lbs. the following results being obtained:

80 ft. from muzzle.		Vel. 630	Pressure 9,750 lbs.
" 25 lbs.	" 630	" 970	" 31,500 "
" 48 "	" 970	" 901	" 32,000 "
" 50 "	" 970	" 1,017	" 33,750 "

The following results were also obtained:

I. B. C. powder D. 1,728, Gr. 123, 26 lbs.; elevation, 75 deg.; range, 1,805 yards; time of flight, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

M. V. powder D. 1,700, Gr. 72, 25 lbs.; elevation, 60 deg.; range, 4,263 yards; time of flight, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

M. W. powder D. 1,725, Gr. 72, 48 lbs.; elevation, 28 deg.; range, 7,048 yards; time of flight, 28 sec.

The accuracy of fire is to be determined by the Board for testing, upon whose report, in this respect, will rest largely the final determination of the question whether for sea-coast mortars, muzzle-loading or breech-loading is the most advantageous system.

With 265 pounds of German coco powder tested in the 12 in. cast-iron B. L. rifle (D. 18,628) and an 800 lb. projectile, 1,700 ft. initial velocity was obtained, and a pressure of 14 tons, 31,400 lbs. per square inch of bore. Pressure of loading, 0.8363.

These results obtained with a brown prismatic powder of home production have proved so satisfactory that the Department has felt warranted, in advertising for bids, to impose the conditions that when fired in a gun of similar dimensions to this 12 in. cast-iron rifle, with a charge of 265 pounds and a projectile of 800 pounds, the velocity shall not be less than 1,700 feet at 125 feet from the muzzle, and the pressure shall not exceed 32,500 pounds per square inch of powder chamber.

The following table of comparative results is given:

Nature of cannon.	At muzzle.			At 3,500 Yards.		
	Total energy smashing effect.	Penetration in iron.	Energy per pound of powder.	Relative weight of gun to energy of projectile.	Total energy smashing effect.	Penetration in iron.
Foot tons.	Ins.	Foot tons.	T'ns.	Foot tons.	Ins.	Foot tons.
10-in. B. L. rifle, steel, 27 tons.	14,344	21.8	71.7	19.0	8,709	17.1
U. S. 10-in. B. L. rifle, cast iron, 94 tons.	16,197	21.25	61.0	33.0	9,372	16.25
Krupp's 12-in. B. L. rifle, steel, 37 tons.	16,834	21.75	63.5	22.0	10,899	17.5
Krupp's 12-in. B. L. rifle, steel, 48 tons.	23,905	25.75	67.2	20.1	15,644	20.75

Comparing the 12-inch cast-iron rifle with Krupp's lighter gun, using practically the same weight of powder charge, the muzzle energy and penetration in iron are a little in favor of Krupp's gun; but the advantage of the heavier Krupp projectile is apparent in the still more favorable showing at 3,500 yards, where the difference in penetration is double what it was at the muzzle. The marked disparity between the guns lies (1) in the length of bore; the Krupp gun is much the shorter, and to offset which a heavier pressure is necessitated in the bore—though still a moderate pressure; and (2), in the weight of piece, the Krupp gun is the lighter by 17 tons.

If we assume the steel gun to cost \$1,000 per ton, and the cast-iron \$540 per ton, their total respective costs will be \$37,000 for the steel gun, and \$29,100 (the actual cost of the 12-in. B. L. rifle, cast-iron, including the steel forging for breech mechanism and bushing, was \$29,153,) for the cast-iron gun, or a difference of \$7,840 in favor of the cast-iron. But the far greater weight and dimensions of the latter will require a carriage for its service, which, if not proportionately so heavy as that required for the Krupp gun, will yet be absolutely the heavier; it will also require a larger platform. These conditions will reduce materially the difference in cost, while the greater size and weight of carriage, added to the already objectionable weight of the cast-iron gun itself, will render pointing and elevating the gun slow if not tedious operations, and without the compensation of a proportional increase in the power.

But then the question of endurance is still to be determined for the cast-iron gun, while it is an ascertained fact that the Krupp gun has been fired 120 rounds and is in good condition. If we disregard all consideration of weight of charge and length of bore, and make the comparison simply on the basis of weight of piece, the high-power Krupp 12-inch rifle of 48 tons will answer very well as representing the merits of steel against cast-iron, though that gun is still 6 tons lighter than the 12-inch cast-iron rifle. The great superiority of this Krupp gun to the 12-inch cast-iron rifle, in smashing effect, which is assumed as the measure of effect against hard armor, and in piercing-power at all ranges, is at once apparent; nor is the pressure, 17.8 tons, deemed excessive for a steel gun. This Krupp 12-inch rifle has been fired over 100 rounds and remains in good condition. From this comparison it will be seen that the steel gun, of which this 12-inch Krupp is a type, would fulfill far more satisfactorily the two prime conditions imposed on modern ordnance, viz., the attainment of the maximum power possible for the length of bore and weight of piece, and without overstraining the gun.

While the total energy, or smashing effect, is

somewhat less for the 10-inch rifle up to 3,500 yards the depth of penetration is greater. But the weight of this gun is only one-half that of the 12-inch cast-iron gun, and therefore its cost would be about the same as for the latter. Should Congress make a sufficient appropriation to enable this Department to advertise for the forgings, say for 100 of these 10-inch steel rifles, it is quite certain that some of our steel manufacturers would provide the requisite press for the production of the forgings, with the oil tanks and annealing furnaces for their treatment, in about a year; and that they would begin to deliver the rough-finished forgings within six months afterwards, or say eighteen months after date of the contract. It is even safe to say that they would so design the new plant that it should possess sufficient capacity for the production of the forgings required for 12-inch steel guns; thus in the near future would our own steel makers be placed on a footing to supply the forgings for guns of a power far in excess of anything we can hope to obtain from the use of cast-iron alone. Liberal appropriations by Congress, to extend over a number of years, for the manufacture of 8, 10 and 12-inch steel rifles, and ultimately of 16-inch and higher calibres, would, it is believed, prove the truest policy for the development of our own resources, and the surest for placing our extended coast in a proper state of defense.

The assembling of the parts for the 12-inch cast-iron B. L. rifle, hooped and tubed, will be commenced in a few weeks. The breech mechanism is also nearly completed. The hoops for this gun were obtained from the Midvale Steel Company, but owing to their considerable dimensions and weight, the company feared that it would overtask their rolling mill to work these hoops as thoroughly as was done with the hoops for the 8-inch rifle and 12-inch mortar; the effect of this is apparent in the somewhat lower qualities of these hoops; a mean of which for tangential specimens six inches long between shoulders is as follows: Elastic limit, 24.5 tons, 54,880 pounds; tensile strength, 47.0 tons, 105,280 pounds; elongation, 13.6 per cent.

The failure of the second casting for the 12-inch B. L. rifle, cast-iron, lined with wire-wrapped tube, is attributed to the irregular and abnormal strains—at least of abnormal intensity—induced by the method pursued in casting. A radical departure was made from the usually accepted Rodman method, and without the sanction of the Department; instead of cooling from the interior alone and keeping the exterior of the flask hot by a fire kindled at the bottom of the pit, a brick wall was set up in the pit around the flask and extending above the trunnions; then the space between it and the pit walls was filled in with damp moulding sand. A fire was kindled on top of the moulding sand, but was kept burning for only a comparatively short time. It is to these faulty arrangements, aggravated no doubt by a contraction in the mould near its upper portion, that, as it is believed, the loss of the casting was mainly due.

The official report states that the third casting ruptured longitudinally, a fracture being found extending from the sinking head downward when the mould was stripped from the casting while yet in the pit.

The body for the 10-in. B. L. rifle cast-iron, wrapped with wire is ready to receive its wrapping and the breech mechanism is nearly completed. Great difficulty has been found in drawing the wire for the 10 in. B. L. steel rifle, the forgings for which have been furnished by the Midvale Steel Co., with the exception of the cast steel sleeve to sustain the trunnion hoop. On 75,000 lbs. of wire there was a loss of 26.6 per cent.; 16,000 lbs. due to breaks, defective pieces, etc., and 4,000 lbs. due to treating, pickling, etc. Improved methods will follow demand. The following table of tests is given.

Nature of cannon.	At muzzle.			At 3,500 Yards.		
	Total energy smashing effect.	Penetration in iron.	Energy per pound of powder.	Relative weight of gun to energy of projectile.	Total energy smashing effect.	Penetration in iron.
Foot tons.	Ins.	Foot tons.	T'ns.	Foot tons.	Ins.	Foot tons.
10-in. B. L. rifle, steel, 27 tons.	14,344	21.8	71.7	19.0	8,709	17.1
U. S. 10-in. B. L. rifle, cast iron, 94 tons.	16,197	21.25	61.0	33.0	9,372	16.25
Krupp's 12-in. B. L. rifle, steel, 37 tons.	16,834	21.75	63.5	22.0	10,899	17.5
Krupp's 12-in. B. L. rifle, steel, 48 tons.	23,905	25.75	67.2	20.1	15,644	20.75

A delay has resulted with the 8-in. B. L. rifle steel from mishap in shrinking the jacket on the tube, but the parts are now being assembled.

The Department, last spring, contracted with the Midvale Steel Company for a tube, jacket, and forged trunnion hoop for an 8-inch gun, intending if these forgings should fulfill the contract requirements to order afterwards the hoops for the gun. These are the largest gun forgings yet attempted in this country, and the results are looked forward to with great interest, as they will, if successful, demonstrate the practicability of producing the steel for guns up to 8-inch calibre with the facilities now at the command of our own manufacturers. They will further show step in advance towards the production of still larger forgings—an end earnestly to be desired, and to the speedy consummation of which a very material impetus would be afforded should the Department be enabled this year to place a considerable order for 8-inch gun forgings.

The physical qualities prescribed for these forgings were of very high character, such as is desirable for gun steel—namely: tangential specimen 3 inches long for tube and jacket, and 6 inches long for the hoop, to show the following:

Nature of cannon.	At muzzle.			At 3,500 Yards.		
	Total energy smashing effect.	Penetration in iron.	Energy per pound of powder.	Relative weight of gun to energy of projectile.	Total energy smashing effect.	Penetration in iron.
Sq. ins.	Pound's	p.c.	Pounds	Foot tons.	Ins.	Foot tons.
American wire, Otis steel.....	.0216	176,717	2.04	16.8		
English ribband.....	.0147	270,028	.47	15.43		
French round wire for small cal. ....	.001257	300,907	.47	22.01		
French round wire for large cal. ....	.004928	328,257	.71	16.57		

The high reputation that the managers of the Midvale Steel Works have already acquired in the production of smaller gun forgings inspires the hope that they will also be successful with these larger dimensions, although they are placed perhaps somewhat at a disadvantage, owing to the small size of their hammer. Both tube and jacket have been forged, and are now being rough turned and bored prior to oil tempering, and, so far as appearances go are sound and good forgings.

The Cambria Iron Co., Johnstown, Pa., have con-

tracted to furnish the tube, jacket and trunnion hoop for the 10-in. B. L. rifle, steel-hooped gun with an elastic limit of 45,000–50,000 lbs.; tensile strength, 90,000–98,000 lbs., and an ultimate elongation of 15.21 per cent. in 3-in. for tube and jacket, and 6-in. for hoop. "It was a bold step to undertake as their first attempt the manufacture of these large hoops under such severe specifications; but it argues well for the enterprise and self-reliance of the Cambria Company."

From our present knowledge it would appear that the theoretical resistance, as computed by formulas now in use by the Department is too low, as measured by the registered powder pressures in the bores of guns, or at least, that it may be considerably exceeded in practice without sensibly disturbing the elastic equilibrium of the gun.

The Department has now under preparation a series of experiments to test the frictional resistance exerted between cylinders assembled under shrinkage, which are regarded as of great importance in their bearing on the longitudinal strength afforded by the shrinking of one cylinder over another, and also on the coupling of tube with jacket in gun construction.

The present applications made from the Service for the 8-inch rifles, converted, with their mountings, has decided the Department to confine its operations during this year to the 10-inch barbette and casemate carriages, adapting them to the service of the 8-inch rifles. This work will be done, heretofore, at the Watertown Arsenal, and it is expected that 50 carriages will be completed this fiscal year.

A considerable number of devices, involving the use of high explosives in projectiles, have been tested during the year—see appendices 9, 10 and 11. The experiments undertaken by the Ordnance Board have demonstrated the necessity of substituting for the ordinary explosive gelatine, heretofore used in their experiments, a camphorated variety, which shall prove less sensitive and more uniform in its action.

A contract has been entered into with the Midvale Steel Company for furnishing the forgings for the 5-in. steel siege B. L. rifle with an elastic limit in tangential specimens 2 inches long of 42,000 lbs. for tube, 56,000 lbs. for jacket, and 48,000 lbs. for trunnion hoop; a tensile strength of 88,000, 95,000 and 95,000 lbs., respectively, and an elongation after rupture of 20, 16 and 18 per cent.

The 32-in. B. L. steel gun has shown a satisfactory endurance, extent of range, and accuracy of fire, while the working of the breech mechanism has been almost unexceptionable. Maximum charge, 375 lbs.; max. vel. 1,749 ft.; max. pressure, 37,250 lbs.; max. range with delev. 6,479 yds.; with new deflection of 956 yds. to the right, and at one mile, 20 to 377 ft. The Krupp gun fired in a comparative trial at a rate of 53 rounds per hour, the De Bange 315 in 82 rounds.

The steel field carriage developed a weak point in the side or cheek-plates, the angle iron riveted to the under side of the cheeks was broken, and the cheeks became distorted. This carriage was accordingly withdrawn. The cheek-plates are now being remodeled so as to offer a greater resistance.

The Department has contracted with the Midvale Steel Company for the forgings for 25 of these field guns, 20 of which are to be manufactured at the West Point Foundry, and the remaining 5 at the Watertown Arsenal. The forgings for the tubes are to be oil-tempered and annealed, instead of being the annealed simply, as was the case with the tube for present gun, and the trunnion-hoops are to be forged instead of being cast. These forgings are required to fulfill the following conditions as to physical qualities, the test specimens being taken tangentially and of 2 inches length between shoulders.

It is expected that the 25 guns will be completed early next spring. The Department has taken steps to procure a number of Hotchkiss, Gardner and Gatling guns, for issue to the Service.

\$1,831,674.88 has been expended during the year, and 40,657 rifles, carbines and shot-guns manufactured besides side arms and miscellaneous articles.

The Lee, Chaffee-Reece and Hotchkiss magazine rifles have been in the hands of troops for trial during the year, and the results, when all are received, will be specially reported on.

One thousand rod-bayonet rifles, new model, with improved sights, are also in the hands of troops for trial.

Blunt's Manual is commended as a work which upon rifle and carbine firing, both in the scientific details of the subject and in the manner in which it deals with the more practical steps of the soldier's instruction, from the unskilled recruit to the expert marksman, seems to be all that can be desired. The skirmish firing introduced by it as an important element in determining the composition of the selected teams of marksmen, has developed in the soldier the habit of a prompt estimation of his distance from his mark and an accuracy and rapidity of fire that will very greatly increase his efficiency in battle. The great interest taken by the Army in rifle firing has led to an increased demand for the different materials requisite for practice.

The need of appropriations for arming and equipping the militia is referred to: "If this most important duty to be performed by the individual States, then the fact should be decided and proclaimed, that the responsibility rest upon the proper shoulders. One thing is certain, that more uniform and liberal methods and direct responsibility should be resorted to, to place on an efficient footing the militia and volunteer organizations of all the States. Attention is called to the absolute necessity of the proper organization of the militia force of the District of Columbia."

COLONEL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Snelling early in the week from Fort Leavenworth, and leaves at once for Fort Keogh, to attend to his duties as Judge Advocate of the Court which meets there next week for the trial of Lieuts. Tillson and Avis, 5th Infantry. Lieutenants Tillson and Avis have, says the *Yellowstone Journal*, been formally released from arrest by the post adjutant at Fort Keogh. "It is not publicly known whether this release indicates a withdrawal of the charges and the dismissal of the Court-martial. As the officers named were not suffering any special hardship by being in arrest, the action taken seems unusual if the trial is to go on."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT L. C. HEILNER, U. S. N., is visiting at Tamaqua, Pa.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, U. S. A., and family, are at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn.

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOME, U. S. N., visited New York City this week, registering at the Buckingham Hotel.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island this week from a trip to Little Rock, Ark., and Newport, Ky.

LIEUTENANT E. D. BOSTICK, U. S. N., lately at Fort Monroe, Va., was a recent guest at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

COLONEL T. A. DODGE, U. S. A., retired, of Brookline, Mass., spent a few days in New York this week at his headquarters being at the Hotel Brunswick.

LIEUTENANT G. N. CHASE, 4th Infantry, of Fort Niobrara, has been detailed for temporary duty on the staff of General Howard, whose two aides, Lieutenant Sladen and Howard, have recently returned to their regiments.

ADJUTANT GENERAL R. C. DRUM returned to Washington early in the week and relieved General J. C. Kelton of the temporary charge of the A. G. O.

MAJORS J. W. SCULLY and W. H. Heuer, and Assistant Surgeon J. H. Patzki, U. S. A., returned to New Orleans this week from a business trip to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La.

COLONEL LEWIS MERRILL, U. S. A., was expected in New York from Philadelphia, on Friday of this week to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island for examination.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting in Cleveland, O., left there this week for Fort Lyon, Col.

LIEUTENANT J. R. SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., arrived in San Francisco this week to join the Adams.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, U. S. A., and the members of the Court sitting last week at Fort Preble, Me., for the trial of the post surgeon, have returned to their stations.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Wednesday, from a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. HEYL, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LESLIE SMITH, 20th U. S. Infantry, has assumed command of Fort Maginnis, Montana, under his recent promotion.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Miss Eleanor Coffin, only daughter of Commander G. W. Coffin, U. S. N., to Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, U. S. N.

COLONEL F. B. HAMILTON, U. S. A., of Little Rock, Ark., has been called to Monroeville, O., by the serious illness of his father. He will remain there a few weeks.

LIEUTENANT D. J. RUMBOUGH, 3d U. S. Artillery, and bride, were expected to visit friends in Mobile this week and thereafter visit Washington before returning to San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT J. H. DUVAL, 18th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Hays, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Elverson, at Clifton, near Georgetown, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a brief visit to Washington.

It is informally announced that Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, of New York, is engaged to be married to Miss Esther D. Chapin, of Providence.

The marriage of Mr. G. A. Ludin to Miss Minnie Berford, daughter of Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, U. S. N., is announced to take place on Tuesday next, Nov. 17, at the Central Presbyterian Church, in 57th Street, New York City.

The marriage of 1st Lieutenant Jas. A. Buchanan, 14th Infantry, to Miss Helen Warren, daughter of Mrs. John L. Meyers, will take place Wednesday next, Nov. 18, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C. A reception will follow at Mrs. Meyers's residence in the Portland.

The wife and child of Chief Engineer Richard Tuck; Chief Engineer George W. Hall, wife, and sister; Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Morong and wife, Chaplain S. D. Boerom, Lieutenant T. C. Prince, U. S. Marine Corps, Chief Engineer Cipriano Andrade, and Pay Clerk J. S. Edsall and wife, registered at the Ocean House this week.—*Norfolk Landmark*.

ASSISTANT SURGEON VALERY HAYARD, U. S. A., was married on Thursday of this week, Nov. 12, at Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss Agnes Josephine Hewitt. The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Augustine. After a few days' tour the married couple will join at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.

THE SAN FRANCISCO *Evening Post* says: Lieutenant Rush, U. S. N., was in the city for a few days.... W. W. Barry, Paymaster in the Navy, has gone East.... Considerable interest is manifested in society circles over the approaching wedding of Miss Mollie Dodge and Lieutenant C. J. Bailey. A large number of invitations has been issued for the ceremony, which takes place Wednesday at the residence of H. L. Dodge.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., has, says a despatch, presented his report for the past year, which shows his specialty to be in an extremely satisfactory condition. He recommends that tactics be inserted as a study in the senior year; that two years of drill be required as a condition for graduation, and that a legislative enactment conferring the brevet rank of 2d lieutenant on military graduates of the college is desirable.

COLONEL G. L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., was a guest at the Langham Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN W. S. MUSE, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived at Norfolk, Va., this week for duty at the Marine Barracks.

GENERAL J. C. KELTON, U. S. A., is reported to be much pleased with his assignment to duty in the A. G. O., and will now likely make Washington his permanent home.

CAPTAIN J. B. BARBOCK, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who is visiting friends at Westport, Conn., will remain East over the Christmas holidays.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN WARREN C. BEACH, 11th U. S. Infantry, who has resigned, to take effect June 1, 1886, and goes on leave until that date, will spend the winter in New York City.

LIEUTENANT LEVERETT H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., sailed for Liverpool on Saturday last on the *Gallia*. He will return from Europe in May next.

Two important Courts-martial in the Department of Dakota, met this week, one at Fort Ellis and the other at Fort Buford. They were presided over, respectively, by Lieut.-Col. Geo. Gibson and Major John H. Page.

A MONUMENT is being erected at the National cemetery, at Fort Leavenworth, over the grave of Mrs. Maize, wife of Captain Maize, 20th Infantry, and two children. All three are buried in one grave.

LIEUTENANT F. W. MANSFIELD, 11th U. S. Infantry, under orders issued this week goes from Fort Buford to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

GENERAL H. L. ABOTT, U. S. A., lately in Washington, left there early in the week for Galveston, Texas. He will return towards the end of the month.

MAJOR G. G. HUNT, 1st U. S. Cavalry, whose wife recently died at Harrisburg, was in Philadelphia early in the week, registering at the Lafayette Hotel. General C. L. Kilburn, U. S. A., was also a guest at the same hotel.

COLONEL L. STIGREAVES, U. S. Army, Lieutenant C. C. Todd, U. S. N., and Lieutenant W. P. Biddle, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived in New York from England on Monday of this week.

Mrs. GROVER, widow of the late Colonel Cuvier Grover, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has occupied the Peck homestead, Georgetown, D. C., which Colonel Grover purchased not long before he died.

THE engagement of Miss Florence Marshall, of Erie, Pa., to Surgeon C. N. Gravatt, U. S. Navy, is announced.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, on a few weeks' leave from Fort Adams, visited friends in New York early in the week and afterwards went to Washington.

THE officers of the School of Application were to give a complimentary hop to the ladies and officers of Fort Leavenworth on Friday evening of this week, in return for the reception, etc., tendered them some time ago.

CAPTAIN JAMES H. LORD, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., was expected to leave Cheyenne this week for Jeffersonville, Indiana, his new post of duty.

CAPTAIN ERIC BERGLAND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has been at Lexington, Ky., for some time past as a temporary station, has returned to Vicksburg, Miss.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BAXTER, Jr., 9th U. S. Infantry, was married on Wednesday, November 11, at Uniontown, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth H. Robinson, sister of Lieutenant H. E. Robinson, 4th U. S. Infantry. After a brief tour the married couple will go to Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., made an interesting presentation, last Saturday evening, before the Oxford Club of Brooklyn, of the work of blowing up the Hell Gate reefs, and in the course of his remarks expressed the opinion that a canal from the East to the North River, by way of Harlem River, was very much needful. Among the large audience present were General W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., Colonel John Hamilton, and Lieutenants Frank Thorp and E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, U. S. N.

LIEUTENANT G. A. DODD, 3d Cavalry, says the Presidio County News, arrived at Fort Davis last Saturday. The pleasure of his visit will be marred to a very great extent on account of the death and burial of his darling little boy, which occurred a few days before his arrival. The entire community sympathized with the family in their very sad bereavement. Post Chaplain Hammond will deliver a lecture, Nov. 1, on "Self Mastery in All Things The Duty and Privilege of All."

HIS numerous New Orleans friends, says a Washington despatch to the *Times-Democrat*, will be delighted to hear that Gen. O. D. Greene, U. S. A., who is pleasantly remembered there, has been permanently and favorably located in Washington. He has been elected to fill a vacancy on the Board of Governors of the Metropolitan Club, a place which is given only to gentlemen of the highest social rank and of the widest personal popularity. Gen. Greene continues to cherish New Orleans in the most affectionate corner of his memory, and constantly speaks of the pleasure with which he looks forward to visiting it again.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Nov. 7 says:

Gen. H. A. Morrow sat down on obtrusive saloon keepers at Sidney in a way that was delightful to behold last week. They got out a warrant for the arrest of those in charge of the post refreshment rooms, and he retaliated by closing the Fort to everybody and permitting no soldiers to go out. The saloon men gave in.... General Howard and General Dandy were handsomely entertained at Ft. Niobrara last week. General Howard preached on Sunday evening and on Monday inspected the new buildings.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR DAVID KINDLEBERGER, U. S. N., will spend the winter abroad.

Mrs. CROOK, wife of Gen. Crook, will spend the winter in Washington.

PAYMASTER H. T. STANCLIFFE, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN J. M. JAMES, of the Japanese Navy, was in New York this week at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CAPTAIN J. W. JACOBS, U. S. A., registered a few days ago at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN F. H. HATHAWAY, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth this week for St. Louis, his new station.

LIEUTENANTS B. ALVORD and H. L. RIPLEY, U. S. A., left Fort Leavenworth early in the week for the East.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Ft. Monroe, Va., early in the week, from a brief trip to Washington.

CAPTAIN R. W. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Marine Corps, bade good-bye to friends at Norfolk, Va., this week, and left for Annapolis.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD and Major Sanger have returned to Chicago from their trip to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

CAPTAIN CASS DURHAM, 18th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Hays, Kansas, is visiting at St. Paul, Minn.

CAPTAIN G. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was expected East this week, to spend a portion of the winter.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUST, U. S. A., and Mrs. August have located at the Gramercy, opposite the Arlington Hotel, Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. C. MORONG, U. S. N., has arrived at Portsmouth and entered upon his duties as executive officer of the *Portsmouth*.

LIEUTENANT and Mrs. Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, are at 201 New Jersey Avenue, Washington, D. C., the Butler granite mansion, on E. Capital Hill, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Dunn.

LIEUTENANT PALMER TILTON, 20th U. S. Infantry, was before the Retiring Board at Fort Snelling, November 4.

ADJUTANT JOHN F. GUILFOYLE, 9th Cavalry, leaves Fort McKinney, Wyo., next week, to be absent over the Christmas holidays.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. G. EBERT, U. S. A., lately at Camp Grant, Riverside Park, joined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week for duty as assistant to Surgeon Albert Hartsuff, post surgeon.

GENERAL SHERIDAN's military family now consists of Lieutenant-Colonels M. V. Sheridan, military secretary, and Sanford Kellogg and Stanhope E. Blunt, aide-de-camp.

COLONEL H. B. BURNHAM, U. S. A., lately visiting, with Mrs. Burnham, at Williamsburg, Va., has returned to Omaha and resumed his duties as Judge Advocate of the Dept. of the Platte.

THE Xavier Union gave a reception, on Wednesday evening, November 11, at 20th West 27th Street, New York City, in honor of Major General John Newton, U. S. A. A large number of distinguished persons was present.

1ST LIEUTENANT B. REEVES RUSSELL, U. S. M. C., was in Philadelphia from Washington last week, attending the wedding of a relative.

COLONEL C. H. CARLTON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who has been spending a leave with friends in Harrisburg, Pa., was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Davis, Texas.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN J. KANE, U. S. A., lately at Willet's Point, N. Y., has taken charge of the medical department at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER, U. S. N., and family, were in New York on Tuesday, on their way from Newport to Washington.

A PAPER ON "A New Form of Craniaphore for taking Complete Photographs," by Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. Army, was read before the National Academy of Sciences at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, Commandant of Jackson Barracks, La., acted as Grand Marshal at the formal opening, Nov. 10, of the North, Central, and South American Exposition at New Orleans.

GENERAL RUSSELL THAYER, read an interesting paper on "Dirigible Balloons for War Purposes" before the Military Service Institution of the U. S. at Governor's Island on Thursday afternoon of this week.

LIEUTENANT G. E. HUTCHESON, 9th Cavalry, was expected to arrive this week at his home in New Town, Ohio, to be present at the marriage of his sister, Miss Edith E. Hutcheson, to 1st Lieut. A. A. Augur, 24th Infantry, which is fixed for Nov. 18.

CAPTAIN JAMES W. DIXON, of Flushing, formerly of the 4th U. S. Artillery, has been much annoyed by recent newspaper publications in regard to the circumstances under which his brother, Harry W. Dixon, left his home a week or two ago, harsh treatment being alleged, and other statements made, all without the slightest foundation. The fact is that Mr. Harry W. Dixon, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, left his home, but is now in safe keeping.

LOVELL S. JEROME, of New York, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department at a salary of \$8 per day and expenses. In referring to this appointment the daily papers incorrectly ascribe to him the responsibility for the loss of an arm by a classmate, Lieut. Fitzpatrick, resulting from the premature discharge of a cannon. It was another officer who was connected with the accident and being a nephew of Wm. B. Astor, and in a position to do so, he settled an annuity on Fitzpatrick for the term of his natural life, and gave him \$10,000 besides.

GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL has been appointed Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.

LIEUTENANT F. H. BARNHART, 18th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Barnhart, are at El Paso, Texas.

COLONEL S. C. KELLOGG, U. S. A., A. D.-C., to Gen. Sheridan, is expected in Washington from the West next week.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREENLY, U. S. A., who is to lecture next week before the Scotch Geographical Society, Edinburgh, will be the guest, during his stay in Scotland, of Lord Rosebery, at Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES DODGE, Adjutant, 24th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Dodge, on their way to Fort Supply, I. T., visited friends at Fort Leavenworth early in the week.

LIEUTENANT R. L. HOXIE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has returned to Montgomery, Ala., from his recent visit to Washington.

CAPTAIN CHARLES PORTER, 8th U. S. Infantry, was expected to start this week from San Francisco for Fort Keogh on leave. His wife is visiting her father, Col. Wilkins, at Fort Keogh.

GENERAL JOSE GUILLERMO CARBO, division commander of the Northwest district of Mexico, embracing Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California, died Oct. 29, at Hermo, and has been succeeded by Gen. Jose Carillo.

The Vancouver *Independent* of Nov. 5, says: Lt. McCoy, 7th Infantry, and bride left October 30 for Omaha.... Captain George D. Hill, U. S. A., retired, will arrive in Portland Nov. 8, to attend the initial meeting of the Loyal Legion.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHARLES H. LORING, U. S. N., has been elected vice-president of the American Association of Mechanical Engineers, which held meetings at Boston this week.

LIEUTENANTS E. T. C. RICHMOND and J. T. Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Little Rock Barracks, were expected in Vicksburg on Friday of this week to act as judges of a competitive drill to be held there on that day.

COMMANDER E. T. WOODWARD, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN J. S. WHARTON, 19th U. S. Infantry, late A. D. C. to Gen. Hancock, will spend the winter at Montrose, New York, having received an extension of his sick leave.

THE REV. E. D. Neill, at a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, Loyal Legion, held at St. Paul, Nov. 4, read an interesting paper on "Recollections of President Lincoln."

MAJOR W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, Ky., paid a brief visit to New York this week on private business.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., spent a few days at Sandy Hook this week, an interested observer of the gun trials going on there.

CAPTAIN G. F. TOWLE, 19th U. S. Infantry, recently visiting in New England, was expected to return this week at Fort Clark, Texas.

LIEUTENANT NOYES, 9th Infantry, came East from Fort Russell, Wyo., last week, to be present at Lieut. Baxter's wedding.

Mrs. COL. HALL and Mrs. Capt. McCauley have returned to Omaha from an extended visit East.

LIEUTENANT GREBLE, of the 2d U. S. Artillery, now in Europe, has been designated by Gen. O. O. Howard as one of his aides.

CAPTAIN CHAS. G. PENNEY, 6th Infantry, lately on recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, reached Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 9, to take command of his company.

SURGEON E. P. VOLLM's stay as attending surgeon at Omaha has been very brief, and he is now preparing to go to San Antonio as Medical Director of the Dept. of Texas.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, read on Tuesday a paper on the "Migration of Races" before the International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Anglo-Saxon Weights and Measures, which held its sixth annual meeting at Cooper Institute, in New York City this week. He was chosen chairman of a committee to devise ways and means for going to Egypt to make investigations in the great pyramid and to take measurements of the units of weight and measure contained therein.

THE Marine officers stationed at Philadelphia seem to find useful employment for their leisure hours. Capt. R. T. Collum read a paper before the United Service Club, at the request of the Board of Managers, Nov. 5, and the same night Capt. Henry C. Cochrane lectured by invitation before the Young Men's Christian Association of Chester, Pa. Capt. Collum selected "Operations of Marines and the Panama Expedition" for his theme, and Capt. Cochrane discussed "Three Pictures," which were scenes representing naval life in the Mediterranean, at Gibraltar and Naples particularly, and in Polynesia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Portland *Sunday Welcome*, in reporting the recent marriage of Miss Katharine Gibbon, daughter of General Gibbon, describes the bride as "a young lady of the most thorough and brilliant intellectual training and an acknowledged belle" and the groom, Lieut. McCoy, as a "handsome Lieutenant, stationed with his regiment at Fort Larimore, and a son of Colonel McCoy, who died while doing duty on the staff of General Sherman." The spacious quarters of General Gibbon were charmingly arranged for the wedding. The bridal party was met in the back parlor by Archbishop Gross, of Oregon, who is a cousin of Mrs. Gibbon. He was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Schram, of Vancouver. The ceremony was briefly impressive; after which the bride and groom knelt to receive the Archbishop's blessing. The ceremony was witnessed by a few intimate friends only. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. Lazelle, Maj. and Mrs. Jackson, Capt. Woodruff, Mrs. Duff, Miss Duff, and Mrs. C. E. S. Wood.

GENERAL JOHN H. KING, U. S. A., retired, of Detroit, is visiting in Washington this week.

SURGEON J. C. MCKEE, U. S. A., lately under medical treatment at Washington, was in Chicago this week.

LIEUTENANT R. B. PECK, U. S. N., wife and mother, have gone on a visit to the Sandwich Islands.

CAPTAIN ROBERT McDONALD, 6th U. S. Infantry, who retires in May next, has purchased a residence at Huntsville, Ala., which city he will make his home.

GENERAL NELSON H. DAVIS, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York City on Thursday of this week.

GENERAL J. J. BARTLETT, who was a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and received the brevet of Major-General for distinguished services before Richmond in 1861, was appointed this week Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

MADAME M. K. EVANS and Miss Wilcox are spending the winter in New York, at 1184 Broadway, where the latter has her studio.

LIEUTENANT R. T. EMMET, 9th Cavalry, recently relieved from Gen. Pope's staff, has reached Fort Niobrara. Mrs. Emmet has come East for a visit to her home at New Rochelle.

THE numerous friends of Mr. B. F. Stevens, the well-known U. S. Despatch Agent in London, will be pleased to hear that his health has so greatly improved during the past year that he is now quite well. He has been making an autumn tour in Holland and Belgium.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS.

THE target season is over and for a while we will have a rest. The Department Inspector of rifle practice has just been here and seemed satisfied with all he saw. For the occasion, Gen. McCook saw some 25 sharpshooters on the skirmish targets, whose average, however, of 41 per cent, was about that of the companies, perhaps showing that the sharpshooter, as a skirmisher, is no better than the marksman.

Many complain of the color of the figure target, being a bluish black and not a clear black as a man appears. When the sun strikes this target it dazzles the eye, and has the appearance of the surrounding sage brush. Again, shooting in soft ground the bullet buries itself in part of the target, causing clouds of alkali dust, and losing to us the benefit of a ricochet shot or obscuring the target. Shooting over gravelly soil the dirt or stones thrown against the target tear large holes in it. Doubtless an iron target would be far preferable and one upon which all the hits can be distinctly marked.

Companies should be allowed to make as many runs in a day as may be desired, consistent with progress or other duties. A target season of two months of continuous work would be enough and all shots fired should be counted. We should then know, on a fixed amount of ammunition, how each one fired, and not as now an army of marksman on paper firing from 1,000 to 5,000 shots in order to qualify.

At one of our posts a story is told of an officer who went hunting with some citizens. On the return, one of the more military made the remark that the officer did not know how to shoot. He was a paper sharpshooter, however, and if the bird had sat still till he could get in his 5,000 shots he might have made a hit.

The words marksman and sharpshooter convey to the mind a certain idea of accurate shooting which, in reality, with the Army does not exist under the present circumstances. While Blunt's book is an advance on Laidley's in some ways, in others it is inferior; the figure of merit system based on unlimited ammunition is fictitious, and its results do not bear comparison with the per cent, which should be required to be made by every man, out of the same number of rounds fired, in order to become a marksman or sharpshooter. Decrease if necessary the per cent, but require every shot fired to be counted.

DOUGLAS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CLARK, TEX.

NOVEMBER 7, 1885.

This is a delightful post and one which is duly appreciated by the members of the garrison, situated as it is on an eminence commanding a view of the whole surrounding country, and noted for its salubrity. It is about fifty miles from the Rio Grande and in the region of immense cattle ranches on which there are many thousand animals. The grazing, at this time at least, does not seem to be remarkably good, but the cattle are in fine condition as a general thing and many are sent away to market.

The Las Morus spring is a thing of beauty, pouring out as it does from the rocks near the fort, furnishing an abundant supply of water of the best quality. There is not a finer stream in West Texas, and in old times it was a favorite haunt of the savages while on their way down the country on their pillaging expeditions. Peccan and live oak trees throw their shade over the water and on the land, making hiding places as cosy as could be desired, and haunts where horses and mules could be kept with the greatest ease.

The road from San Antonio to El Paso was a long one and freight wagons were days and weeks in making the trip thither and returning. Now the cars run through in a little over twenty-four hours, and the products of country are carried down into Mexico with celerity and safety, far different from the old times of ox wagons and carts so dear to the hearts of the Mexicans.

The roads are good in dry weather, but not so in stormy times, and carriage driving is one of the most pleasant diversions. In fact, were it not for this, time would hang heavily on the hands of the garrison and there would be some difficulty about making the hours pass. Quail are plentiful near the post, and men who are ready with their double-barreled shot guns find no difficulty in this respect, and are only too well contented when stalking over the plains and through the bushes with their dogs at their heels.

Sometimes a deer is started up, and it seems strange that they are not more plentiful, but this is accounted for on the ground that there are comparatively few water holes, what there are being utilized for the herds of cattle. Water is the great desideratum here, though the soil on the highlands is not deep or rich, lying as it does on immense stretches of limestone rock. The land along the course of the streams is rich and good, but there is only a limited amount and scarcely enough near here for the company gardens. Irrigation of course has to be resorted to, and the soldier gardeners are quite successful, raising two crops every season. The vegetables are of a good quality and make a welcome addition to the rations furnished by the Government. The subsistence stores are excellent and plentiful, but fresh things from the gardens find a cordial welcome.

In former days the Indians used to come very close to this post, and at one time some Comanches were held as prisoners here. These Indians affiliated readily with the Mexican employees and quite an intimacy sprung up between them, insomuch that some of them took squaws for their wives. When these Indians were sent away to join their tribe there was considerable difficulty in getting them to proceed on the journey. The truth was the savages lived so much better and so much more easily here than they did in their own homes that they were loath to leave, and again struggle with the hardships and vicissitudes of life.

There are but few savages in this portion of the Union now, though scouting parties are kept out all of the time for fear that some of them may come in and commit outrages, and then make their escape to other lands. Long distances have to be travelled by them to reach this portion of the country, and should they succeed in so doing there would be great difficulty in escaping on account of the vigilance of our troops.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

A ST. LOUIS despatch of Nov. 7 says: "On the night of Nov. 7 a negro soldier named Moses Johnston shot two white soldiers at the Barracks and made his escape. He had been drinking heavily. About 1 A. M. he entered the room of two private soldiers, Otto and Dowling, and renewed a quarrel that he had with the men, who turned to leave the room when Johnston stepped back toward the door. As he reached the threshold he drew a heavy revolver and taking deliberate aim fired three shots. Dowling was hit twice, one ball lodging in the groin and the other in the hip. Otto fell to the ground insensible with a ball in the head under the left ear. Johnston turned and fled. The guard house is across the road from the soldier's store and as the fugitive ran past guard No. 2 fired three shots in his direction without effect. A pursuit was organized which resulted in his capture. Otto was seventeen years of age, and came originally from Buffalo, N. Y. Dowling is twenty-five years old and also from New York State. Dowling is alive, but Otto is dead.

"The excitement over the shooting of Otto and Dowling had hardly subsided when the report of a sentry's gun was heard and minute later John H. McLean, colored soldier, was taken into the barracks hospital with a hole in his back. He was confined in the guard house awaiting transfer to the Military Prison at Leavenworth, where he was sentenced to serve three years for desertion. While being transferred from one building to another he made a dash for liberty across the commons toward the woods. He had gone scarcely 100 yards when bang went the gun and he dropped in his tracks. The bullet went entirely through his body and he cannot live. It is learned that a plot existed among four of the prisoners to escape. Yesterday was pay day and they thought the guards would be drunk this morning. The hearts of McLean's confederates failed them at the last moment."

McCLELLAN AND MEADE.

The Tribune, under the head of "Glances at Many Topics," says:

"General Phil. Sheridan thought that General McClellan should have had a military funeral. He said that the absence of either sword or flag from the coffin made him feel that 'Little Mac' was not getting a soldier's descent. I understand that the funeral was in accordance with General McClellan's wishes. General Daniel Butterfield, who was chief of staff to General Meade, at Gettysburg, is a short and well-built gentleman with a head like that of Napoleon Bonaparte, and an iron gray mustache that would have delighted a grenadier of France. I was chatting with him the other day about the peculiarities of men with whom he had come in contact in the Army when he told me of a characteristic reply of Grant to Meade under the guns of Petersburg. Meade was always getting a scare. He came to Grant one day, with a piece of paper in his hand on which he had traced a number of lines to represent the opposing forces. 'General,' he said to Grant, 'the enemy are pressing us mighty hard right here,' and he pointed to one of his imaginary lines of battle. 'There is great danger that he may press us too far.' Grant smoked away at his cigar and scarcely looked at the diagram. Finally Meade said with some impatience, 'What shall be done?' The stolid face of Grant scarcely moved as he took out his cigar, and with the movement of one forefinger against his other hand, that comprehended all of Meade's diagrams and figures, remarked quietly, 'Press him over there.' He had selected with his motion the weakest spot in the Confederate line where a movement would necessitate a backward movement on the part of their forces that were pressing Meade. The latter had thought only of bringing up reinforcements, and had never dreamed of obviating his difficulties by a counter movement."

In the German army salicylic suet is now used universally for foot sores, sores from riding, etc., and is found much more satisfactory than the salicylic powder which was formerly employed. The salicylic suet is composed of two parts of pure salicylic acid and 98 parts of the best mutton suet.

The Havana Military Club fund for the improvement of the Navy has reached \$82,000. The Casino Espanol has expressed to the government a desire that its fund be devoted to the purchase of a torpedo boat.

THE ARMY.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Pope.

Some time ago, says the *Alta*, the Society for the Suppression of Vice sent a letter to Major-General Pope complaining that soldiers under his command were engaging in sword contests on Sunday. General Pope, in reply, stated that soldiers would not be permitted to take part in such contests in the future.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

The report of the Board on the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., was expected to be ready this week. The question of an ample supply to the hospital of water from the mineral and hot springs has, we believe, been satisfactorily settled.

The troops at Camp Mitchell, near Atlanta, are preparing to break camp, and Colonel L. L. Langdon, commandant, expects to return them safely to Fort Barrancas before the end of November. They have spent a pleasant and profitable summer at Atlanta, and many there will regret their departure.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

A despatch of Nov. 7, from Fort Reno, says that 100 "boomers" and 40 wagons had arrived at that military station as prisoners under Col. Sumner. A number of detachments were still out after others. The despatch also says that Oklahoma was found to be full of trespassers, but that they will all be brought into Reno, as Col. Sumner is determined to make a full sweep under his orders.

A despatch of Nov. 6, from Red Fork, I. T., says: "Commissioner Atkins, Congressmen Holman, Ryan, Cannon, and Peet, and Surgeon Ewing, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, and escort arrived yesterday. They were reticent concerning Oklahoma, though outspoken concerning their views of the present management of both the wild and the civilized tribes. In the cases of both they will recommend radical changes. Concerning the wild tribes they said very little. For the five civilized tribes they will urge the establishment of a territorial Government, with one or more Federal courts established therein."

A despatch of Nov. 9 from El Paso says: "The settlements in Southern New Mexico are again terror stricken by the presence of hostile Indians. Troops have been despatched from Deming in pursuit of the hostiles."

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

A despatch of Nov. 9 from Seattle says: "Seattle was comparatively quiet yesterday. The arrival of United States troops seemed to have the effect desired. There is evidently a better feeling on the part of some on account of the presence of troops. Those who have property congratulate President Cleveland on his action. General John Gibbon, commander of the Department, is here, and it is expected five companies will be sent back to Vancouver and five companies will go into camp on the university grounds."

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

General Howard has directed that the reserve pack trains at Cheyenne Quartermaster's Depot with the reduced number of mules, be organized as follows: The whole number of mules allowed (120) will be divided into two pack trains, each to consist of 46 pack mules and 14 riding mules. One chief packmaster, one pack-master for each train, one cargadore, and nine packers (in all thirteen employees) are allowed for both trains. Each pack train will be exercised daily under charge of the Depot Quartermaster at Cheyenne Depot, until all the animals are thoroughly trained for their work, and after that each train will be exercised every other day in a way to keep them always ready for service.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, in a recent conversation, referring to his visit to Fort Niobrara, commanded by General J. S. Brisbin, U. S. A., said: "The fort has been greatly improved this summer. Four full sets of cavalry barracks have been erected and there is no better garrison in the country for cavalry instruction and evolution."

An Omaha telegram of Nov. 11 says: "Lieutenant Chase, Acting Aide-de-Camp of General Howard, returned to-day from Fort Niobrara, bringing the facts concerning the recent tragedy, which is to be fully investigated and the soldiers engaged in it brought to justice. Samuel Kirkley, dishonorably discharged from the Army, keeps a disreputable resort called 'Hog Ranch,' near the fort. Some colored members of the 9th Cavalry resolved to press the place and went to the ranch, and, calling Kirkley to the door, shot him down without a word of warning. Kirkley is yet alive, but he cannot live more than two or three days more. One of the troopers concerned in the affair was captured shortly afterward; another stole a horse and fled."

G. O. 114, H. Q. A., Nov. 2, 1885.

Publishes memorandum of an agreement extending until November 1, 1886, the agreement made July 30, 1882, providing for the reciprocal crossing of the international boundary line by the troops of the United States and the Republic of Mexico in pursuit of hostile Indians.

G. O. 115, H. Q. A., Nov. 6, 1885.

1. Captain Sanford C. Kellogg, 5th Cavalry, is hereby appointed aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant General, to take effect this date. He will report for duty without delay and take station at Washington, District of Columbia. The journey, as directed, is necessary for the public service.

2. Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, is hereby appointed aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant General, to take effect this date.

3. In addition to his duties as aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Colonel Blunt will continue to perform the duty of inspector of rifle practice at the Headquarters of the Army.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

J. C. KELTON, Act. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 117, H. Q. A., Nov. 8, 1885.

The following additional regulation, under Arti-

cle 4 of the regulations for the government of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, published in G. O. 100, December 21, 1883, from this office, adopted by the Board of Prison Commissioners November 4, 1883, and approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information of all concerned:

No prisoner shall be detailed to perform any labor outside the walls of the prison that will require him to enter the office, residence, or out-buildings of any officer not connected with the prison: nor shall any prisoner be detailed to perform any labor that would tend to remove him from the constant observation of the guard under whose charge he may be at the time.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 118, H. Q. A., Oct. 31, 1885.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2068 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 37, series of 1883, from this office, is annulled.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Until the publication of a new table of the price of clothing and equipage for the Army, the uniform clothing of finer quality procured exclusively for issue to the non-commissioned officers of the Army will be charged at the following prices.

Articles.	Price.	
	Made.	Unmade.
Uniform dress coat, mounted, each	\$8.50	\$5.00
Uniform dress coat, mounted, chief trumpeter, each	9.17	5.67
Uniform dress coat, foot, each	8.85	5.35
Uniform dress coat, foot, principal musician, each	9.43	5.93
Uniform dress coat, staff corps, each	8.90	5.40
Blouse, each	9.48	5.98
Trousers, mounted, per pair, each	4.10	3.44
Trousers, foot, per pair, each	4.62	3.88
Boots, foot, per pair, each	3.65	2.65

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 2726, 2749 (as a nended by G. O. 107, of 1882, from this office, and 2776 (as corrected by G. O. 64, of 1882, from this office) of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

BUTTONS.

2726. For all enlisted men.—To be of yellow metal, fire gilt and burnished, according to standard in the Quartermaster General's Office.

TROUSERS.

2749. For enlisted men of all arms.—Sky-blue mixture; to be cut and made in accordance with standard samples in the Quartermaster General's Office. Those for mounted troops to have a reinforce or saddle piece of the same material on seat and legs.

PATIQUET HAT.

2776. For all enlisted men.—Of black or drab-colored felt, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn in garrison only on fatigue duty, and on marches and campaigns; the color to be uniform in each troop, battery, or company.

IV. By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 2610, 2617, and 2641 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

2610. For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps (excepting the Signal Corps).—Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord.

2617. Helmets for other mounted officers and officers of the Signal Corps.—Same as above, except that for the Signal Corps the color of plume shall be orange, and the device two crossed signal flags and burning torch in gilt.

2641. For officers of other staff corps (excepting the Signal Corps).—Same as above described, without theiguillotine.

V. By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 2601 of the Regulations is annulled, and the following additional paragraphs are published to the Army, and will be numbered 2604 and 2610.

2604. For officers of the Signal Corps.—Gilt, convex, and seven eighths of an inch in exterior diameter, with plain border; device, two crossed signal flags and a burning torch; small buttons of the same form and device, and one-half inch in diameter.

2610. For all officers of the Signal Corps, except the Chief Signal Officer.—Dark blue cloth, with stripe one and one-half inches wide, welted at the edges; color of stripe, orange.

VI. By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 2771 and 2772 of the Regulations are annulled, and pars. 2765 to 2770, inclusive, are amended to read as follows:

FORAGE CAP BADGES.

2765. The forage cap badges, numbers of regiments, and letters of companies will be worn by enlisted men of the Army in the following manner, viz.:

2766. For cavalry, artillery, and infantry.—The numbers of their regiments in the upper, and the letters of their companies in the lower angles of the badges of their respective arms upon the forage caps, viz.: Cavalry, crossed sabres; artillery, crossed cannon; infantry, crossed rifles.

2667. For ordnance sergeants and soldiers.—The shell and flame.

2768. For hospital stewards.—The caduceus in white metal, inclosed by wreath in yellow metal.

2769. For commissary sergeants.—Crescent in white metal, the points in a vertical line.

2770. For engineers.—The castle, with letter of company above it.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Nov 7, 1885.

Publishes Proclamation of the President of the United States of March 13, 1885, in regard to the unauthorized possession of the territory known as the Oklahoma lands within the Indian territory.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Nov. 7, 1885.

Publishes Proclamation of the President of the United

States, dated Nov. 7, 1885, commanding and warning all insurgents and all persons who have assembled at any point within the Territory of Washington for unlawful purposes, to desist therefrom, and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock meridian on the 8th day of November, 1885.

CIRCULAR 23, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 31, 1885.

The following memoranda of standard weights of articles for field service is published for the information of this command:

Load for Wagons—Twenty Days.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Field rations, 20 days, (Cavalry 55, Infantry, 45 men)	lbs. 2084.14	lbs. 2,317.44
Ammunition, 100 rounds, (Cav., 50, Infantry, 40 men)	525.	500.
Officers' baggage and supplies (150 lbs. company comdr.; 100 lbs. subalterns).	250.	250.
Tentage.	154.43	154.43
Grain, 10 days' rations (Cavalry, 70, Inf., 6 animals)	4,200.	360.
Utensils for company mess	180.	100.
Soldiers' baggage—Each tent, 2 blankets, 1 piece shelter tent, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers and 1 pr. stockings.	812.97	635.59
Each wagon with Cav., 3,062.18 lbs.	lbs. 9,186.54	lbs. 4,317.46

Load for Packs—Ten Days.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Field rations (10 days)	lbs. 1,012.24	lbs. 1,131.77
Ammunition (100 rounds)	325.	500.
Utensils for company mess	75.	50.

Pack, with Cavalry, 250.15 lbs.; pack, with Infantry, 280.29 lbs.	lbs. 2,001.34	lbs. 1,681.77
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Articles to be Carried on Person.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Overcoat.	8	8
1 piece shelter tent.	2	2
50 rounds ammunition.	4	5
24 rounds revolver ammunition.	1	3.5

16 24.5 15 15.35

Quartermaster's Stores.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	
1 wall tent, complete	7	1 axe and helve	5 11
common tent	45	shovel	4 14
shelter tent	5 9	spade	5
piece shelter tent	2 2	hatchet	1 7
blanket	5 4	water bucket (iron)	5 13
overcoat (No. 3)	8 8	mess pan	1 13
blouse (No. 8)	2	frying pan	3 11
pair of boots (No. 8)	4	camp kettle	3 11
pair of shoes (No. 8)	2 15	pickaxe	9 6
pair of drawers	12	set horse shoes and	1 1
pair of stockings	4	nails	3 9
shirt	1 2	aparejo, complete	80

Weight of Army wagon, complete, including cover, bows, double and single trees, and fifth chains, 1840 pounds; extra tongue, 50 pounds; 1 extra coupling pole, 34 pounds; 1 set six-mule harness, complete, including neck straps, chains and saddle, 227 pounds. Extras—1 zinc bucket, 12 open links, 12 lame straps, 2 cans axle grease, 1 curly comb and brush, and $\frac{1}{2}$ buckskin, 15 pounds. Total, 2166 pounds.

Subsistence—Weight of 100 Rations.	lbs. lbs.	lbs. lbs.	
net. gross.	net. gross.	net. gross.	
Bacon in sacks	75 76	Sugar, in sacks	15 15.30
Fresh beef or mutton	125	Vinegar (1 gallon)	8 9.50
Hard bread	100 132	Candle	1.50 1.76
Beans, in sacks	15 15.30	Soap	4 4.55
Coffee, green or	10 10.20	Salt	4 4.40
Coffee, R. and G.	8 8.20	Pepper	.25 .46

Ordnance Articles.	lbs.	lbs.	
Springfield rifle (without bayonet)	9.15	nition, M. 81, in paper box	2.261
Springfield carbine	7.8	20 rounds carbine ammunition, M. 82, in paper box	1.96
Colt's revolver	2.37	20 rounds carbine ammunition, non-reload, in paper box	1.875
Gun sling	.25	20 rounds carbine ammunition, non-reload, in paper box	1.875
Cartridge belt	.50	20 rounds carbine ammunition, non-reload, in paper box	1.875
Bayonet scabbard	1.25	20 rounds carbine ammunition, non-reload, in paper box	1.875
Tin cup	.525	20 rounds carbine ammunition, non-reload, in paper box	1.875
Meat can	.902	12 rounds revolver ammunition, M. 82, in paper box	.625
Knife, fork and spoon	.300	1000 rounds rifle ammunition, M. 81, in wooden box	12.0
Haversack strap	1.05	1000 rounds carbine ammunition, M. 82, in wooden box	10.0
Haversack strap	.375	1000 rounds carbine ammunition, M. 82, in wooden box	10.0
Canteen (filled) and strap	.425	1 round rifle ammunition, M. 81, in wooden box	1.07
1 round rifle ammunition	.107	1000 rounds carbine ammunition, M. 82, in wooden box	.93
1 round carbine ammunition	.093	1 round carbine ammunition, non-reload, in wooden box	.89
1 round of carbine ammunition, non-reload	.089	1000 rounds carbine ammunition, non-reload, in wooden box	10.0
1 round revolver ammunition	.046	12.0 rounds revolver ammunition, M. 82, in wooden box	.70
20 rounds rifle ammunition			

duty in Dept. of Platte, to take effect Nov. 10 (S. O. 111, Nov. 4, D. Platte).

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. William A. Elderkin, C. S., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 243, Nov. 12, D. East.)

Pay Department.

Payment of troops, on muster rolls of October 31, will be made as follows: Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster Gen., at Vancouver Barracks and Boise Barracks; Major James P. Canby, Paymr., at Forts Cœur d'Alene, Spokane and Walla Walla, and the sub-post of Fort Lapwai; Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., at Forts Canby, Townsend, and Klamath (S. O. 184, Oct. 28, D. Columbia).

For 14, S. O. 218, Sept. 23, 1885, H. Q. A., relating to Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., is revoked (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Major James R. Roche, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the office of the Paymr. Gen., to take effect Nov. 30, 1885, and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Major W. H. Comegys, Paymr., will return to his proper station, Tucson, A. T. (S. O. 43, Oct. 25, D. Arizona.)

Leave of absence for five days is granted Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr., Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 124, Oct. 31, D. D.)

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. J. W. Healy, having reported for duty, will proceed to Cave Canon, A. T., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. T. B. Davis, who, upon being relieved, will at once proceed to San Carlos and report to Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav., commanding Indian Scouts, for duty in the field (F. O. 42, Oct. 24, D. Ariz.)

To enable him to comply with par. 8, S. O. 155, c. s., H. Q. A., 1st Lieut. H. P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty with Indian Scouts in the field in the Dept. of Arizona. The Dept. Commander takes great pleasure in calling attention to the soldierly impulses which prompted Asst. Surg. Birmingham to volunteer for this service, and to express his cordial appreciation of the ability and zeal which he has displayed under the most trying circumstances while attached to the column in pursuit of the hostile Chiricahuas (F. O. 44, Oct. 26, D. A.)

Capt. John J. Kane, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 141, Nov. 4, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. Alfred N. Beach is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Missoula, M. T., and will return to his station, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 126, Nov. 6, D. D.)

Hospital Steward Herbert Graham will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 124, Oct. 21, D. D.)

Hospital Steward Alfred Whittaker will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Texas, and report for duty (S. O. 140, Nov. 2, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward John B. Comber will report to the C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, for duty (S. O. 166, Nov. 4, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward Enoch M. Jump deserted from Fort Huachuca, A. T., Oct. 17, 1885.

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for four months, from Dec. 1, 1885, is granted Major Wm. A. Jones, C. E. (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Major James W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., will inspect subsistence stores at the Allegheny Arsenal, for which Capt. Algernon S. M. Morgan, ordnance storekeeper, is responsible (S. O., Nov. 6, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sgt. Wm. L. Allison, now at Fort Hays, will proceed to Fort Omaha for duty (S. O., Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdtrs., B., D., G., K., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A., C., and F., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E., Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H. and L. Ft. Spokane, Mont.

The leave for ten days granted Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley is extended one day (S. O. 124, Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdtrs., B., E., F., G., and I., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. and F., Ft. McLaughlin, Mont.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E., Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H. and L. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; I., Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; M., Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect C., C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and cavalry horses at Boise Barracks (S. O. 182, Oct. 26, D. Columbia.)

Major Thomas McGregor will inspect cavalry horses at Fort Walla Walla, for which Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton is accountable (S. O. 182, Oct. 26, D. Columbia.)

Sergt. Charles Clark, Troop H, will report to 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, Fort Spokane, for examination by Board of Officers for position of post-quarter-master-sergeant (S. O. 180, Oct. 22, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. H. D. Huntington, Sergt. C. Coops, Corp. J. M. Ford, and Privates C. H. Brodenstein and J. B. Foley, Troop C, have qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdtrs., E., F., I., Ft. Davis, Tex.; A., Ft. Concho, Tex.; G., Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C., Camp Rice, Tex.; D. and H., Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I. and K., Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Capt. Emmet Crawford, now at Fort Bowie, A. T., will proceed to Fort Grant on public business (F. O. 42, Oct. 24, D. Ariz.)

Major George A. Purington is detailed as an additional member of the G. C.-M., instituted at Fort Stockton, Tex., per S. O. 102, D. Tex. (S. O. 141, Nov. 4, D. Tex.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry W. Wessels, Jr., is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 120, Nov. 6, Div. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdtrs., B., D., and I., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F. and H., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A. and K., Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C. and G., Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. J. B. Erwin, 4th Cav., A. C. S. in the

field, will turn over to 2d Lieut. J. M. Neall, 4th Cav., A. C. S., all subsistence funds in his possession and for which he is responsible (F. O. 42, Oct. 24, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. M. Neall is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bowie (S. O. 106, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Wirt Davis, now at Fort Bowie, will proceed via Fort Grant to Fort Thomas, and there join his command (F. O. 44, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.)

The following was sent, Sept. 8, by the Adjutant-General to the Commanding General Div. of Pacific:

SIR: The Secretary of War has read with great gratification the official accounts of the military operations now being conducted by Captain Wirt Davis, 4th Cavalry, in pursuit of the hostile Apaches who have taken refuge in the Sierra Madre Mountains, and desires you to convey to Captain Davis and his subordinate, Lieut. M. W. Day, 9th Cavalry, who acquitted himself so handsomely in his recent encounter with a band of Apaches, his high appreciation of the services they have rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdtrs., C., G., and L., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A., I., and K., Ft. Winfield, N. M.; B. and F., Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D., E., and H., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, accompanied by his clerk, having completed the duties for which they were ordered to Fort Bowie, will return to their proper station, Fort Apache (F. O. 43, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared by the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Hanna (S. O. 133, Nov. 11, Div. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdtrs., B., C., E., H., and M., Ft. Meade, Dak.; B., D., and F., Ft. Yates, Dak.; E. and L., Ft. Buford, Dak.; G., Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F., Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly is extended five days (S. O. 123, Nov. 3, D. Dak.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., H., and L., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C., F., and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A., G., and I., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M., Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

1st Lieut. R. T. Emmet is detailed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 110, Nov. 2, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, Adj't., Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 129, Nov. 6, Div. M.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about Nov. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson (S. O. 109, Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Reports from Fort McKinney show the following percentages made in skirmish firing at figure targets: Band, 48 per cent.; Troops D, 41; H, 52; E, 52; B, 58; L, 59. This is a most creditable showing under any circumstances, and particularly so as the 9th Cavalry have been most of their time in the field. Gen. Hatch and his troops are entitled to great credit.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdtrs., and B., Whipple Bks., A. T.; A., Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M., Ft. Verde, A. T.; C., F., and G., Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D., E., H., K., and L., Ft. Grant, A. T.

2d Lieut. W. E. Shipp, now at Fort Bowie, will proceed at once via Fort Grant to San Carlos, reporting upon arrival to Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav., commanding Indian Scouts, for duty in the field (F. O. 43, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieuts. J. B. Hughes and H. S. Whipple are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 106, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdtrs., H., and K., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A., B., and C., Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D., I., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E., Ft. Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F. and L., Ft. Canby, W. T.; G., Ft. Monroe, Va.; M., Ft. Mason, Cal.

Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Art., having on Oct. 22 transferred the engineer property for which he was accountable to 1st Lieut. Edward Burr, Corps of Engrs., is relieved from duty at these Headquarters as of that date (G. O. 32, Oct. 30, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Van Ness, Bat. C, and 1st Sergt. F. Bracken, Bat. M, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdtrs., G. and L., St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A. and E., Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B. and H., Atlanta, Ga.; C. and D., Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K., Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M., Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Upon the appearance of frost at Pensacola, Fla., Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon is authorized to return the troops at Camp Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga., to their permanent station, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 240, Nov. 9, D. East.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdtrs., A., C., E., H., K., and L., Washington Bks., D. C.; B., Nevada Bks., Ky.; D., G., and I., Ft. McHenry, Md.; M., Ft. Monroe, Va.; F., Ft. Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Williams (S. O. 70, Nov. 6, Art. School.)

The C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., will issue a furlough for six months to 1st Sergt. James Johnstone, Bat. G (S. O. 238, Nov. 6, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., G., and L., Ft. Adams, R. I.; A. and C., Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K., Ft. Warren, Mass.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; M., Ft. Preble, Me.

Capt. J. W. Roden will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to conduct recruits to Bowie Station, Huachuca Siding, and Tucson, Ariz. (S. O. 139, Nov. 3, M. R. S.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Fort Adams, R. I., is extended thirteen days (S. O. 241, Nov. 10, D. East.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdtrs., F., I., L., and M., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A., C. and H., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G., Ft. Monroe, Va.; B., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D., Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E. and K., Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Samuel M. Mills (S. O. 70, Nov. 6, Art. School.)

1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly will proceed to Camp Grant, Riverside Park, New York City, on public business (S. O. 242, Nov. 9, D. East.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y., is authorized to issue a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. George W. Wells, Bat. C (S. O. 242, Nov. 11, D. East.)

Private William B. Lyda, Bat. C, has been appointed corporal.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdtrs., and B., Ft. Grant, A. T.; A., Ft. Apache, A. T.; C., Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D., Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K., Ft. Verde, Ariz.; E., Ft. Whipple Bks., A. T.

1st Lieut. M. P. Maus, now at Fort Bowie, A. T., is relieved from duty as A. Q. M. and A. C. S. in the field and will turn over to 2d Lieut. J. M. Neall, 4th Cav., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., all public property and funds for which he is responsible. Lieut. Maus will then proceed to Fort Grant and report to Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav., commanding Indian Scouts, for duty in the field (F. O. 42, Oct. 24, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. R. H. Noble is relieved from temporary duty with Co. I, and will at once proceed to Fort Lowell, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty with his company (F. O. 44, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. R. H. Noble is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Bowie (S. O. 106, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell (S. O. 106, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Robert G. Heiner will inspect Signal Service property at Fort Apache, for which 2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Signal Corps, is responsible (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdtrs., A., G., H., and K., Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B., D., F., and I., Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of a commissioned officer, the recruits for the 3d Inf., now at that post, to their destination, as follows: Fort Missoula, M. T., 32; Fort Ellis, M. T., 21 (S. O. 124, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., G., I., and K., Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

2d Lieut. George N. Chase will report in person at Dept. Hdtrs. for temporary duty (S. O. 110, Nov. 2, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. George N. Chase is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 110, Nov. 2, D. Platte.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merritt.

Hdtrs., A., C., D., F., H., and K., Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Steele, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Cochran, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 129, Nov. 6, Div. M.)

6th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdtrs., C., H., and K., Angel Island, Cal.; A and B, Benicia Bks.; G, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E, Ft. Hallieck, Nev.; D, San Diego Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 10, is granted Capt. Charles Porter, Benicia Barracks, Cal., and to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 101, Oct. 27, Div. P.)

Major A. S. Burt, F. and S.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Mercer, Co. I, and 1st Sergt. E. Davis, Corps. C. Stewart and M. Lowe, and Private D. T. Myles, Co. F, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdtrs., A., C., D., E., F., H., I, and K., Ft. D. Russell, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert S. McNutt, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 109, Oct. 31, D. Platte.)

Capt. W. W. Rogers will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 111, Nov. 4, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles R. Noyes is extended one month (S. O. 129, Nov. 6, Div. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdtrs., A., D., E., and K., Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F., Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H., Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Raphael, from Co. G to Co. H.; 1st Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield, from Co. H to Co. G. Lieut. Mansfield will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and join the company to which he is transferred (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdtrs., E., and F., Ft. Buford, D. T.; A., C., D., and H., Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I., Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K., Camp Poplar River, M. T.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are made, to take effect Nov. 10, 1885: 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, from Co. E to Co. B; 1st Lieut. James A. Mauney, from Co. B to Co. E (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., E., and K., Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdtrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

1st Lieut. David B. Wilson, Adj't., is detailed as Recorder of the Army Retiring Board convened by par. 1, S. O. 246, H. Q. A. (S. O. 124, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Owen J. Sweet, Fort Snelling, Minn., to take effect Nov. 5 (S. O. 125, Nov. 3, D. Dak.)

Capt. Charles F. Rose is detailed as Recorder of the Army Retiring Board convened by par. 1, S. O. 246, H. Q. A., vice 1st Lieut. David B. Wilson, Adj't., relieved (S. O. 125, Nov. 3, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Harvey D. Reed and Sergt. John Williams, Co. G, having completed the duties assigned them, will return to their station (S. O. 126, Nov. 6, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward Private Otto Curtis, Co. C, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 126, Nov. 6, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 7, 1885.

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant Solon F. Massey, 5th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, October 31, 1885, vice Morton, resigned.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., Nov. 4. Detail: Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf.; Capt. Daniel Weisel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Edward B. Rhee, Willis Wittich, and Harry L. Bailey; 2d Lieuts. Lawrence J. Hearne, Henry D. Styer, and Frederick L. Palmer, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 109, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Nov. 13. Detail: Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Asher C. Taylor, Louis V. Czajarc, and Ephraim T. C. Richmond, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 240, Nov. 9, D. Dak.)

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. N. B. Schweitzer, 8th Cav.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster and 1st Lieut. H. C. Danes, 3d Art.; 1st Lieuts. E. A. Godwin, Q. M., and J. B. Hickey, Adj't., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Myers, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Elsie Chandler, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Eugene Cushman, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 142, Nov. 4, D. Tex.)

At Fort Randall, D. T., Nov. 9. Detail: Capt. C. H. Conrad, H. R. Brinkerhoff, and John W. Bean, 15th Inf.; Capt. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. D. Mitchell and A. R. Paxton, 2d Lieuts. W. F. Blauvelt, A. S. Rowan, and W. N. Blow, Jr., 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 124, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

It appearing that the presence of additional officers at Fort Lowell is not necessary for G. C. M. duty, par. 1, S. O. 106, D. Ariz., is revoked (S. O. 107, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher and Capt. Henry Catley, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., will meet at Fort Spokane to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster-sergeants (S. O. 180, Oct. 22, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capts. William Auman and J. C. Chance and 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf., will meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., Nov. 9, to fix the responsibility for a lot of Signal property, dropped as transferred by Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 13th Inf., on his return of Signal property (S. O. 165, Nov. 2, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. James Chester, 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, and 2d Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, 3d Art., will meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., Nov. 13, "to account for two common tents charged to Private F. W. Furnald, Bat. A, 3d Art., as lost while in his charge" (S. O. 241, Nov. 10, D. East.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1885, the following named enlisted men are, by direction of the President, upon their own applications, placed upon the retired list created by that act: Sergt. Selmar Grimm, Bat. B, 1st Art.; Sergt. James Smith, Light Bat. F, 4th Art.; Private Jeffrey Carney, Co. F, 6th Inf., and 1st Class Musician George Piano, Band, U. S. Military Academy (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. D. H. Kinzie and 25 enlisted men of Bat. E, 5th Art., will take post at Camp Grant, Riverside Park, relieving Bat. I, 5th Art., (Crabb's) which will return to Fort Hamilton. Lieuts. B. K. Roberts and T. Ridgway, 5th Art., will report to Capt. Kinzie for temporary duty at Camp Grant. (S. O., D. East, Nov. 13.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted Maj. Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav. (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

The leave granted Lt. Col. Wm. Winthrop, deputy judge advocate general, is extended to Jan. 15, 1886. (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

Leave for six months is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Drapay, 23d Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

Col. Elisha L. Baily will report for duty as Medical Director of Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California relieving Lt.-Col. Basil Norris, surgeon, who will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia for duty as Med. Director, relieving Maj. Jas. C. McKee, who will proceed to Boston, and assume duties as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. Lt.-Col. Edw. P. Vollum, surgeon, will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas for duty as Medical Director, relieving Lt.-Col. Jas. R. Smith, surgeon, who will repair to N. Y. City, and assume the duties of attending surgeon. (S. O. H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

Lieut. Col. Richard H. Alexander, surgeon, will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona for duty as Medical Director. (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 13.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adm'l. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Ready about Jan. 1.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Hampton Roads November 9.

To leave Nov. 15 for La Guayra direct, in company with the Tennessee.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Norfolk, undergoing repairs there. Will be ready about Dec. 1.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Left New York, Nov. 11, for Hampton Roads—thence with the Galena to Aspinwall. To leave Hampton Roads Nov. 15 for La Guayra direct.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Norfolk, Va. Will be ready about Dec. 1.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear-Adm'l. Earl English.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. At Rio Janeiro Sept. 23. Expected to sail on the 25th for Montevideo, and arrive about middle Oct. Will be sent to the South East Coast of Africa.

NIPSC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. At Rio de Janeiro Sept. 23. To sail about Oct. 1 for Montevideo and arrive about 31st, touching at Ilha Grande, Santos and St. Catharines.

European Station—R.—Adm'l. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Arrived, Oct. 22, at Lisbon, Portugal. Would remain 8 or 10 days, and then proceed to Tangiers. Health of all good. The Admiral had exchanged visits with Minister Lewis.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. At Southampton, England. Was expected to sail about Nov. 10 for the East, to relieve the Quinnebaug, touching on the way at intermediate ports.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Constantinople, Sept. 11, 1885. Commander Geo. W. Hayward has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves New York, Nov. 23, per S. S. Oregon.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm'l. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be ready for inspection Nov. 17.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At Panama, Oct. 26. Will probably sail about the middle of November for Payta, Peru.

Rear Admiral McCauley received an official visit from General H. Montoya, Gen. of Division and President of the State of Panama, who was given the usual honors. He was accompanied by his Secretary and Consul Gen. Adamson. He expressed the President's appreciation of the United States Government through the Secretary of the Navy, of the message of friendliness and interest given by the Rear Admiral on his visit to the Governor.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Payta, Peru, Oct. 13. On the arrival there of the Admiral, he expects to send her to a more temperate climate for the invigoration of the health of her officers and crew.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, Oct. 4, 1885.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 14. Was to leave about October 20 for Sitka.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Sept. 19.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Adm'l. J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, + 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Chee-foo, Sept. 19.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. En route to New York, via Australia, New Zealand and Cape Horn. At Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 24 (per cable). Expected at New York about Feb. 1, 1886.

In a despatch by mail from Commander Barker, dated Melbourne, Australia, he reports the attentions received at that port by the officers of the Enterprise. The "enterprising people of that magnificent city" vied with each other in extending their hospitality, and the chief danger was that they would kill their guests by kindness. Invitations were received for excursions, parties, dinners, luncheons, theatre entertainments, etc.—all showered because of the visitors being American. Free passes over all the rail roads in the country, nearly 2,000 miles in extent, were given each officer. The passes were good for every mile and for every day's sojourn. There had been no man of war of the U. S. there since the Swatara, of the Transit of Venus Expedition. Commander Barker had called on the Governor of the Colony, Sir Henry B. Locke, by whom all the officers of the ship were invited to an evening reception.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Purcell F. Harrington. En route to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope. At Cape Town October 5. Expected to arrive at New York about Jan. 1, 1886.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Chemulpo, Corea, Sept. 19. MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higgins. At Canton, China, Sept. 14.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable at Bombay, India, Nov. 7, and at Colombo, Nov. 10.

Arrived at Suez Oct. 18. After a passage through the canal of thirty hours, without delay or grounding, and would proceed the next morning for Aden, Arabia. They were detained forty-eight hours in quarantine at Port Said, and thirty-six hours in addition by a sand storm which blocked the canal. Officers and crew well.

OSSIPEE, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGleney. At Hiogo Sept. 29.

Admiral Davis forwards a report from Comdr. McGleney, of the Ossipee, in which the writer expresses the conviction that the seeds of cholera which gave rise to the recent outbreak on the Ossipee were brought from shore at Nagasaki, where, as he has since learned, a violent epidemic existed. They may have been brought, he says, in the clothing of the marines, which was washed on shore, or by the Japanese laborers of the lowest class, who were employed in coaling the ship.

PALOS, + 2d rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Foo Choo, China, Sept. 14.

TRENTON, + 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Off Tuba bar Sept. 25. Sailed from Yokohama night of the 14th, with Minister Denby on board; arrived at Kobe the 16th, sailed on the 18th for Tientsin, passing through the Inland Sea, and anchored off the mouth of the Peiho Sept. 25. When the Minister disembarks and some slight repairs are made would proceed to Chefoo. In the Inland Sea exchanged salutes with the Japanese frigate Rin-jo-Kanshe.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Norfolk, Va. To sail about Nov. 15 for the West Indies.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 34 guns, Captain Allen V. Head. Gunnery ship. In her winter quarters alongside of Dock foot of West 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Conster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. At Norfolk, Va. To sail about Nov. 15 for the West Indies.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. At Norfolk, Va. To sail about Nov. 15 for the West Indies.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. in command. At New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Arrived at Aspinwall Nov. 9. Sustained considerable damage in a gale, but nothing serious.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At Mare Island, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. In her winter quarters at foot of 23d Street, E. R.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York. Will be assigned to the North Atlantic Station, and proceed to Key West when ready. Will be ready for inspection Nov. 15.

Advices from the Brooklyn Navy-yard state that the engines of the Brooklyn were tried at the dock on Tuesday last, and performed finally to the satisfaction of the engineering force of the yard and ship. They are of an ancient type, but perform as good service to-day as ever. It is unnecessary to say that the old ship will never display an extraordinary speed under steam alone. Still, she is a large roomy, comfortable craft, and if she does not rival the modern commerce destroyers, she can perform her part in excellent style whenever she may be called upon.

Vessels Repairing.

Alarm, New York.....Ready about Jan. 1, '86.
Intrepid, New York.....Work suspended.
Miantonomoh, New York.....Ready about March 1, '86.
Richmond, New York.....Ready about Jan. 1, '86.
Tallapoosa, New York.....Ready about Dec. 20, '85.
Vandalia, Portsmouth, N. H.....Ready about Dec. 15, '85.
Essex, New York.....Ready about Feb. 1, '86.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

We have received from the Hydrographic Office the Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic, which, besides its usual information, contains additional instances of the use of oil to calm waters and a suggestion of Captain R. B. Forbes that the Cape Horn route to China and Japan is shorter than the one by the Cape of Good Hope and more desirable when undertaken in autumn months.

In reply to a petition of the Abraham Lincoln Grand Army Post of Charlestown, asking him to authorize a portion of the Government work to be performed at the Charlestown Navy-yard at the earliest possible day, Secretary Whitney says: I should be glad if the interests of the service would permit a compliance with the request contained in the petition. The needs of the Government do not, however, at present require the repair of vessels of the Navy at that yard, and the condition of the appropriations is such that any considerable increase in the working force at that yard could not possibly be made at this time. Another petition repeating the request is now being circulated among business men, and this will be forwarded to the Secretary.

The commandant and officers of the Norfolk Navy-yard give a series of receptions each Thursday on board the flag ship Franklin during November.

Midshipman HENRY E. PARMENTER, of Newport, has been home on a leave before going south on the

Tennessee, which will pass the winter off the west coast of Florida maneuvering off Tampa Bay.

LIEUTENANT R. E. IMPEY, U. S. Navy, has successfully passed his examination for promotion, his commission as Lieutenant Commander dating from Oct. 1, 1882.

ROACH's yard at Chester, started Monday morning with 170 men. At 7 o'clock upward of 1,000 men had assembled around the gates, and when the whistle gave its accustomed toot at intervals of one minute a shout went up from the crowd. All the foremen of departments were taken on, and they selected about 150 workmen. Tools were given out and about 60 men were put to work on the Chicago. All the departments except the foundry were started.

THE *Dolphin* arrived at the New York yard, Nov. 19, in command of Commander H. B. Robeson. She will receive her battery and equipment, all of which is at the yard ready to be placed on board. It is understood that a very few dollars can complete the *Dolphin*, so far as the contractors are concerned, and she can be made ready for sea and in commission within a short time.

ADVICES from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Nov. 11, state that the *Brooklyn* is about ready for sea. She has already fully coaled, and will probably drop down to her anchorage off Ellis Island, Nov. 13, to take on her powder. On Monday she will be officially visited by the Board of Inspection. During the winter she will be attached to the home or North Atlantic Squadron, and will participate in the exercises at Tampa Bay. If these are postponed in consequence of the absence of the flagship at Aspinwall on special service elsewhere, she will doubtless make a cruise about the West Indies until the time fixed for the rendezvous on the Florida coast. The *Tallapoosa* is approaching completion and can soon be made ready for sea. Her lower masts were stripped and a gang of riggers are at work putting up her standing rigging. Other gangs are completing work below and about decks. The Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* is being overhauled alongside of the ordnance dock, preparatory to her regular winter cruise in Southern waters. She performs valuable work in the surveys of harbors on the coast. She will probably sail for the field of labor in a short time.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER J. J. PRICE, of the *Iroquois*, is the hero of an encounter with a devil-fish at Payta, Peru, Oct. 10. Armed with a stout harpoon he pulled away in the dingy hoping to capture and bring back a specimen of a huge fish seen in the harbor, in order to find out what particular family they belonged to. When distant about one mile from the *Iroquois* he was seen to lean forward and let go the harpoon. The blow struck home and immediately there was seen a great commotion in the water. The monster travelled away from the boat, rope being immediately paid out, taking boat and crew along at a terrific speed. This continued for about two hours, at times pursued and pursuers being distant from the ship quite six miles. All this time the dingy's crew had been backing water, and as there seemed to be no hope of bringing the brute in, one of the cutters, having on board two midshipmen armed with Springfields, proceeded to the scene of excitement. The fish was soon quieted with cold lead and towed to the *Iroquois*, where it proved to be a fine female specimen of what fisherman generally call "devil fish," a cartilaginous fish of the ray family. Its length was 10 feet, breadth 22 feet from tips of fins and weighed upward of four tons. The monster being too large to take on board, it was slung on the main-yard, carefully examined, measured, photographed, and finally cut adrift.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 7.—Lieutenant Jesse M. Roper, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation on Dec. 1 for duty.

Assistant Engineers C. C. Kleckner and Wm. C. Herbert, to duty at the works of the Delaware River Iron and Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Penn.

Assistant Engineer Alexander S. Halstead, to the Ranger.

Mate A. F. Callander, to the receiving ship Vermont.

Nov. 10.—Gunner Thomas R. Wilson, to the training ship Jamestown Nov. 18.

Nov. 11.—Ensign Hugh Rodman, to the Hydrographic Office Nov. 20.

Assistant Engineer Winfield S. Sample, to the Tennessee.

Gunner James Hayes, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Commander George W. Hayward, to command the Quinnebaug, European Station, per steamer Oregon Nov. 28.

Nov. 12.—Lieutenant Orem E. Lasher, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Nov. 20.

Ensign Walter McLean, to receiving ship Vermont Nov. 21.

Medical Director Jacob S. Dungan, to duty in charge of naval rendezvous, San Francisco.

Detached.

Nov. 7.—Ensign John M. Ellicott, from duty on the Coast Survey and ordered to duty on board the Ranger.

Chief Engineer Wm. W. Dungan, from duty at the Morgan Iron Works, New York, and ordered to duty at the works of the Delaware River Iron and Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Penn.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighurst, from duty at Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty in connection with the new cruisers at the works of the Delaware River Iron and Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Penn.

Assistant Engineer Alberto de Ruiz, from the Ranger, and to await orders at Mare Island until action is taken on the finding of the Retiring Board in his case.

Nov. 9.—Lieutenant Asher C. Baker, from the Fish Commission Steamer Albatross and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Charles H. Amsden, from duty in the Nautical Almanac Office and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 11.—Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, from temporary duty at the Morgan Iron Works, New York,

and ordered to duty at the Delaware River Ship and Building Company's Works at Chester, Penn.

Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Boggs, from the Tennessee and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered as naval attaché to the U. S. Legation at Paris, France, per steamer of Nov. 18. When circumstances will permit he will proceed to Berlin and St. Petersburg and report to the Ministers at these places for duty as naval attaché to the respective legations under their charge.

Nov. 12.—Commander Wm. M. Folger, from duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 1, and granted leave of absence for one year.

Lieutenant J. M. Robinson has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Kearsarge, Oct. 14, and has been granted three months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon John S. Sayre, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 27, and ordered to the Omaha per steamer Nov. 20 from San Francisco for Yokohama, Japan.

Lieut. T. G. C. Saitter, from duty at New London, Conn., and ordered to training ship Portsmouth.

Ensign James C. Drake, from Yantic November 30 and ordered to receiving ship Franklin December 1.

Surgeon W. S. Dixon, from Coast Survey steamer Hassler and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon David O. Lewis, from Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, and ordered to Coast Survey steamer Hassler.

Commissioned.

Lieutenant John J. Hunker, a Lieutenant Commander, from October 2, 1885.

Lieutenant Milton K. Schwenk (junior grade), a Lieutenant, from July 31, 1885.

Lieutenant William H. Schuetze (junior grade), a Lieutenant, from October 2, 1885.

Ensign Waldemar D. Rose, to be a Lieutenant (junior grade), from August 2d, 1885.

Revoked.

The orders of Commander John J. Read, to command the Quinnebaug and ordered to continue in command of the Michigan.

The orders of Gunner Thos. R. Wilson, to the Jamestown and placed on waiting orders.

Leave.

Granted to Rear Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin (retired list) for eight months with permission to leave the United States.

MARINE CORPS.

1st Lieutenant Wm. P. Biddle granted leave of absence for one month from Nov. 11.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending Nov. 11, 1885:

Charles Christiansen, Captain of Top, Aug. 19, U. S. Enterprise, at sea.

NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

In his annual report, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, asks for \$3,468,842.75 for the coming year, including \$1,112,750 for batteries of the new types for six ships now in service, towards the general armament of the Navy with modern secondary batteries and small arms, modern armament for two practice ships for the training squadron, and the establishment of a proving and ranging ground; \$207,000 to supply ordnance outfit of *Miantonomoh* and \$86,000 to supply ordnance outfit of *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite* and *Monadnock*; \$878,770 for one 12-inch B. L. rifle and for armament of four new vessels authorized by act of March 3, 1885, and \$50,000 for the purchase of improved and more powerful machinery for manufacturing cannon. Congress not having appropriated for the construction of any more type guns, no new ones have been commenced this year. The first six-inch gun has been fired 275 times. Its behavior has continued to maintain the merits of the design. A 5-inch gun has been completed, and at a preliminary trial gave satisfactory results.

Details are given of the progress of the work upon the new guns, and of the experiments with projectiles and with American cocoa powder which we reserve for publication. Commander W. M. Folger, U. S. N., has had immediate direction of affairs relating to the development of this powder and his course throughout is highly appreciated by the Bureau.

The highest results obtained with this powder in the six-inch gun are as follows:

Charge....	52 lbs.	Muzzle velocity....	2030	Pressure....	15.8
"	51 "	"	2021	"	15.
"	50 "	"	2011	"	14.3

The 47 mm. and 57 mm. rapid fire Hotchkiss guns have been received and used at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground. The Bureau is endeavoring to procure from our own makers, suitable ammunition for them. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company is engaged in some experiments in the drawing of solid cartridge cases.

At the ordnance department of the Washington Navy-yard work on the armament of the new steel cruisers has been pushed as rapidly as possible. The broadside carriages of the *Atlanta* and *Boston* are all finished, and the barbette carriages are being pushed as rapidly as possible. The brown powder for the great guns of the *Atlanta* has been ordered from the Rhenish-Westphalian Co. It is hoped that that for the *Boston* and *Chicago* can be procured in the United States. The secondary batteries for these ships have mostly been delivered at the Navy-yard, New York. The powder for them will be of domestic manufacture. The search light outfits have been all received.

Though no appropriation was made for the armament the new cruisers projected designs for their guns have all been made and preliminary designs of the carriages.

The *Miantonomoh* is now being armored at New York. Her armament should pro...

e. Two 10-inch guns are partly completed at the Washington Navy-yard, which could serve for one of her turrets, but as they are to be subjected to a special test, pursuant to an act of the last Congress, it has been thought best to include in the estimate submitted the whole four guns for the vessel. In case work on the other double turreted monitors is to be continued, the preparation of their armament should be undertaken at once.

It appears desirable that the third rate ships last built should receive a modern armament as the impression they produce without them is slight. When they are finally replaced the armament will answer for newer vessels.

There are eight of the class referred to, but the Bureau has submitted estimates for six, assuming that two may become unserviceable before their armament would be prepared.

The Pusey and Jones Co., of Wilmington, Del., have finished fitting the plates, backing and bracing of the target, which represents a section of the Clark defective turret, but the structure has not yet been set up at the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds. Owing to lack of funds it has not been possible to complete a 10-inch gun with which to test this target. The prospect is now that one will be completed before long, when the structure will be put together and tested.

The instruction of seamen gunners by this Bureau is still pursued at the Washington Navy-yard. A considerable class of "continuous service men" has been added to them, at the request of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and a course of instruction for both has been arranged and entered upon by the men, both there and at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

The time covered by instruction and practice at each place is about six months.

Armament of the new vessels. Since last report five 6-inch and two 5-inch breech-loading, high-power steel guns have been completed at the ordnance department of the Washington Navy-yard and are now at the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds, where they have fired ten proof rounds each. They perform satisfactorily and several will be mounted on the *Atlanta* when she is ready to receive them. Nineteen sets of steel forgings for 6-in. B. L. R., made by the Midvale Steel Co., have passed inspection, leaving one set to be still delivered under their orders. Of the two private works that are under contract to machine finish and assemble forgings furnished by the Bureau, the South Boston Iron Works, of Boston, Mass., has received six sets of 6-inch forgings, and the West Point Foundry Association, of Cold Spring, N. Y., has received four sets. Both establishments have made satisfactory progress on their work, and will have several 6-inch guns finished ere long. The forgings for 8-inch guns, to be machined by these companies, have just arrived from Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., of Manchester, England. The parts are being prepared as rapidly as possible for shipment to the respective works. This steel is more than a year overdue from the English maker, and the delay in its receipt furnishes an excellent argument for encouraging the establishment of heavy gun forging plant in the United States. Two additional Chase rings for each of the 8-inch guns of the *Atlanta* and *Boston* have recently been ordered from the Midvale Steel Company, and are yet to be received, after which these guns can be speedily finished.

Since last report new high power musket has been made for the bureau. It was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., from specifications by Commander Wm. M. Folger, and its power and simplicity are very satisfactory, though it is considered that the limit of the former quality has not yet been reached. The maximum recorded velocity is 2,030 ft. per second—steel bullet, 400 grs., charge of powder, 200 grs. The bullet perforates 1 inch of steel (at short range) with reserve of force sufficient to kill two men. It penetrates 40 inches into 1-inch pine boards. The piece weighs 12 lbs. 2 oz., and can be fired from the shoulder, but is intended in service to be fired from a rest. The accuracy not being as great as desired, the weight of barrel will be increased.

As a consequence of the trials held before the Torpedo Board last year the Bureau decided to make three auto-mobile torpedoes on the design of Capt. John A. Howell, U. S. N. Two of these were completed, and trials were held partly in the Potomac and partly in the harbor of Newport, R. I. The trials showed the torpedo possessed valuable qualities, chief among which is the strong directive force, and its comparatively small size. Unfortunately these two torpedoes were lost, but a third, which was then nearly finished, will be soon completed, and will be tried in a location where the chances of its loss will be at a minimum. The purchase of a swift torpedo boat from one of the most celebrated makers abroad is again urged. The sum asked for last year for a 110 ft. has been increased so as to cover one of about 135 ft.

Last year the Bureau made a megaphone on a design by Lt. B. A. Fiske, U. S. N. It was lost on the *Tallapoosa*, and no definite conclusion was reached as to its useful qualities. The Bureau has recently caused another one to be made on a design by the same officer, and have it embarked upon some vessel so as to ascertain its capabilities as a detector of the approach of a torpedo boat, and countermine or other military expeditions by night. The attention of Lieut. B. A. Fiske, U. S. N., has been directed to the perfection of a suitable key-board "pistol" and connections to be used in the firing circuit on board the new steel ships for the electrical firing of great guns.

The report concludes with a report of the work at the torpedo station, which we also reserve for another week, as well as the interesting details of the work at the Annapolis Proving Ground under the direction of Comdr. Sicard's most intelligent and capable assistant, Comdr. Folger.

The present location of the Naval Proving Ground is declared to be unsuitable, and must be more so as the development of Ordnance progresses. The defects of the present site are well set forth in a letter from the Inspector of Ordnance in charge.

In anticipation of the possibility of trouble on the Isthmus at this season of the year, the *Tennessee* and *Galena* have been ordered to La Guayra instead of to Tampa Bay, Fla.

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**SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO PARENT'S
CARD ON THE LAST PAGE.**

With reference to his personal letter, which the New York *Herald* printed recently, General Hazen writes us as follows: "It was simply a friendly personal note, such as pass between friends every day of their lives, and not susceptible of any construction savoring of wrong. It was sent to the regular agent of the *Herald* in this city (Washington), who was the proper person to receive it, as he had done, unquestioned, many others like it. Men, because they are the publishers of newspapers, cannot set up new codes differing from those followed by other people to shield their acts, especially when they violate the most cherished relations between men. All they could fairly claim would have been effected by simply ignoring my letter. But the *Herald* interpolated it, changing my address from 'My Dear Nordhoff' to 'Dear Sir,' and omitted the word 'personal,' both on the face of the letter, so that it would seem to more nearly suit the groundless imputations it sought to cast upon it. The real character of a letter rests upon the intentions of the writer. To change mine, so that it could attach to it a character not intended by the writer, and a vicious one, is what the *Herald* did."

60,000 muzzle loading muskets have been delivered at the Springfield Armory during the last month to be broken up and worked over. They are new guns, stored for years at the arsenals at Pittsburg, Alleghany City, and Indianapolis, but never called for and are the last of the old pattern muskets manufactured for use in our Civil War.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1885.

Office, No. 240 Broadway New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or postal note, post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage should be added to the subscription price.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
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ARMYNAVY.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

UNDER the recent orders and regulations looking to a persistent and thorough instruction of the troops in signal duties, it may reasonably be expected that a proficiency in this most important branch of military training will speedily be obtained. At most of the posts acting signal officers have already been appointed and the course prescribed commenced. In March, 1889, if we recollect aright, General SHERMAN issued orders providing for a thorough course of signal instruction, and for some time after that such a course was carried out, with more or less zeal at the military posts. For some reason, probably because the Signal Bureau has had so many other functions to attend to, the instruction of late years has to some extent been eliminated from the daily garrison duties. With drills, target practice, and signal instruction, where thoroughly carried out, of course much of the time of the troops will be taken up, but if the manual labor, of which there is so much complaint, be decreased in corresponding ratio, the Service will undoubtedly be benefited. Some consider a drill of half an hour, or at most an hour, each day quite sufficient, but we incline to the old-fashioned system under which most of the time, from reveille until a reasonable hour in the afternoon, was occupied in military duties and instructions. Then the effort was to mould out of the raw material a thorough soldier, and the effort was usually successful, but the days of the martinet drill sergeant, who was never so happy as when out with his squads on the barrack square, seem to have passed, and drill is now somewhat of a secondary consideration, often by force of circumstances over which commanders of posts have no control.

As to instruction in military signalling it is not quite clear to us what necessary relation there is between this and the organization of the Signal Service as a department of the Army. Storm observations should be transferred to some other department, and the Army relieved from the constant friction which seems to attend the administration of the Signal Service. The attempt to transform into soldiers young men who enlist for an entirely different purpose is just now the occasion of complaints which have excited the press to criticism upon the military management of the Signal Bureau which do injury indirectly to the Army, as reflecting upon military methods of administration. The New York *Times* says, for example: "Probably of all the divisions of the Army the Signal Corps is in the worst condition and is the worst managed. The cause of this seems to arise for the most part from the mongrel character of the institution, consisting, first, of the Signal Service proper, and second, of the Weather Bureau, a service essentially civic in character, and having no natural connection whatever with military signalling. The great cry of injustice and abuse of authority comes from Fort Myer, the so-called school of instruction, where young men fresh from college and all the refining influences of social life

are subject to all the rigors of the severest military discipline at the hands of officers who have had absolutely no experience in practical military affairs, and in a manner always harsh and frequently cruel. The condition of the men is miserable in the extreme. Their work has been increased from year to year by the addition of new duties, never abandoning any of the old, until it is impossible to perform more than one-half of what is required and do it well. Besides this their hours of sleep are so broken by nightwork, such as guarding and signalling, as to render them unfit for any service."

We do not undertake to say how much or how little truth there is in these complaints. It is sufficient that they appear to grow in part out of the entirely unnecessary addition of guard duty and military drill to meteorological observation, and the attempt to apply the rigor of military law and military routine where they are out of place. We have proposed that the Revenue Marine Service be transferred to the military branch and placed under the Navy Department. On the principle that a fair exchange is no robbery, we suggest that the Treasury receive the Signal Bureau in return. We think we can guarantee the assent of the Army to this arrangement, which has already been recommended by the military authorities. With the utmost display of tact and common sense it is probable that there would be difficulty in the military administration of the Signal Service; there is certain to be as it is, and the Army asks for a rest from the constant strain upon its attention demanded by the Signal Service with its disputes. First we had HOWGATE, next the Arctic business, with its unusual spectacle of a court-martial upon a general officer, and now the uneasy youth who are unnecessarily compelled to toe the chalk line of military routine are constantly complaining, while their friends and Congressmen are preparing to make war to the knife upon the Signal Bureau. Whatever the result, we do not wish to see the Army held responsible for an organization which has no necessary relation to it.

OUR attention has been called to a memoir of the late Inspector General SACKET, published in the report of the Annual Reunion of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, June 12, 1885. On pages 90 and 91 appears the following:

In 1862 he was assigned to the command at Harper's Ferry, when that important post was threatened by the advance of Stonewall Jackson, and the unbounded confidence reposed in him by the Government is shown in the despatches and orders sent him almost daily by Secretary Stanton and the President. On the 24th of May, 1862, Secretary Stanton writes:

"Exercise your own judgment as to your defense. Whatever you do will be cordially approved, be the result what it may." On the 25th. "By special assignment of the President you are assigned to the command of the forces and operations at Harper's Ferry, without regard to seniority of rank." On the same day President Lincoln writes him: "I did not mean to question the correctness of your conduct. On the contrary, I approve what you have done." On the day following: "Whatever you do will be approved." On June 1, on the withdrawal of Jackson's forces, Mr. Stanton sends Gen. Sacket a despatch which he concludes as follows: "I have resolved to say to you personally what I feel concerning the important services you have rendered the Government, and the high sense I have of your skill and ability in the performance of your arduous duties, which have fulfilled my expectations." Nor should the closing communication from Mr. Stanton to Gen. Sacket, in reference to the latter's operations at Harper's Ferry, be omitted from the incomplete enumeration of the laurels he achieved:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 17, 1862.

GENERAL: The thanks of this Department are cordially tendered to you for your late, able and gallant defence of Harper's Ferry against the rebel forces under command of Gen. Jackson. You were placed in command at this point at a moment of extreme danger and under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. By your gallantry and skill great service was rendered to the country, which I feel it to be the duty of this Department to acknowledge and place on record; assuring you at the same time of my personal confidence and regard.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The writer of the notice from which this is quoted, over the signature of "C," claims for General DELOS B. SACKET war service that he never performed. General SACKET was never assigned to duty at Harper's Ferry; and here occurs a most singular error. It was General RUFUS SAXTON, who was so assigned, and to whom all these confidential despatches and complimentary letters of President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON were addressed, and

General SAXTON, not General SACKET, was the officer who was in the command of the defences of Harper's Ferry, in May and June, 1862. (See SCOTT'S Official Records of the War of the Rebellion; official records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Series I, vol. xii., part 1, pages 626 to 641.) The error is one that should be promptly corrected. The work in which it appears is issued under authority of the Executive Committee of the Association of Graduates, of which General SAXTON is a member, which gives it a degree of authority which an ordinary publication would not have.

MR. HENRY B. McDOWELL, son of the late General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., sends from San Francisco to the New York Tribune an account of the action taken by his father under instructions from General Grant to prevent a hostile movement in 1865 from the Mexican State of Sonora under the lead of the late "Duke" Gwin. In a letter to Gen. McDowell, dated City Point, Va., January 8, 1865, Gen. Grant said:

GENERAL: It is known that Dr. Gwin, former United States Senator from California, has gone to Mexico and taken service under the Maximilian Government. It is understood also that he has been appointed Governor-General of Sonora. The Dr. is a rebel of the most virulent order. His being formerly a resident of California, and now getting to that State in Mexico bordering on the State of his former residence, portends no good to us. May it not be his design to entice into Sonora the dissatisfied spirits of California, and if the opportunity occurs, organize them and invade the State? I write, without having discussed this question with any one, to put you on your guard against what I believe may prove a great danger. Watch this matter closely and should you find these apprehensions well founded, prepare to meet them. You will find no difficulty in raising any number of volunteers that may be necessary in California to repel an invasion of the State. Especially will this be the case when the invasion comes from a country with which we are at peace. In an event like the one alluded to I would not rest satisfied with simply driving the invaders out to Mexican soil, but would pursue him until overtaken, and would retain possession of the territory from which the invader started until indemnity for the past, and security for the future, satisfactory to the Government was insured.

Besides watching Dr. Gwin's movements, General McDowell ordered that no one should leave California for Mexico without a permit, and that this permit should only be given to loyal persons going on some legitimate business, and that no agent of Dr. Gwin should be suffered to remain in his Department. He assigned Brigadier-General Mason to the command of Arizona, and provided him with sufficient force to watch the frontiers. He also assembled a small reserve at San Francisco to serve as a nucleus for the volunteer force upon which both General Grant and himself had learned to rely. Mr. McDowell says: "With the collapse of Maximilian crumbled the last dream of the Duke of Sonora and his vassals. Dr. Gwin took the destruction of his hopes with the philosophy of a superior mind. He lived to be almost as useful a citizen to the State of California as he had been in the days he ushered her into the Union. It is only justice to his memory to say that the expression, 'virulent rebel,' should be softened. The expression is not even accurate. At no time were the feelings of this singularly amiable man virulent. Energetic, enterprising, singularly imaginative, loyal to what he considered, to him at least, the true cause—all this he was, but never what General Grant in the ardor of stormy days has called him. Toward General McDowell Dr. Gwin exhibited the kindest feeling. When in the latter part of that officer's active period of service in the Army efforts were made to retire him, which efforts, rightly or wrongly, were believed to be due to political feeling—Garfield was then running for the Presidency—Dr. Gwin made about as emphatic protest against them as an inveterate politician could well make. I have a candidate for the Presidency, said the Duke of Sonora dryly, but I would abandon him rather than see General McDowell retired."

THE Franklin Institute has published the report of a special committee appointed to conduct competitive tests of dynamo-electric machines and on mechanical and electrical tests of conducting wires. The committee were Louis Duncan, Ph. D., Ensign, U. S. N., Chairman; Prof. Wm. D. Marks; Lieut. Geo. L. Anderson, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. B. Murdoch, and Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, U. S. N. Commander Jewell, U. S. N., who acted as Chairman in the beginning, and rendered valuable assistance and advice in the preliminary preparation was compelled to withdraw for his duties at the torpedo station before the tests began. W. P. Tatram, President of the Institution, in his letter transmitting the report, says: "The labors of the committee were incessant and were performed with such zeal, intelligence, fidelity, and success as to satisfy me that no praise of mine could exceed that to which a careful examination of the report of their work will entitle them."

THE friends of Sergeant Brainard are still hopeful of securing his promotion to a second lieutenancy in the Army. It is stated that the delay is only due to the President's inability to reach his case. The President is evidently desirous of holding as many

vacancies as possible for the graduates of next year, who will, it is expected, number seventy-eight. There are over thirty vacancies at present and eight more will occur between now and next June by retirement on account of age. It will thus require nearly forty other casualties in order to assure 2d lieutenancies for the whole class of seventy-eight members. The number can hardly be much more than one half of this number according to the precedent of the last Army Register.

RECENT DEATHS.

MR. HUGH MORROW, whose death in Montgomery County, Pa., Nov. 9, is reported, was the father of four sons who served at the battle of Gettysburg, one of them Lieut. Col. Albert P. Morrow, formerly of Gen. Sherman's staff and now commanding Fort Bayard, N. M. We recall no other instance, in which so many members of one family participated in that memorable engagement and came out of it unharmed. Leslie Morrow, one of the four sons, served afterwards under the command of Lieut. Comdr., now Rear Admiral C. H. Wells, U. S. Navy, as captain's clerk of the U. S. S. *Galena* in the celebrated battle of Mobile, fought by Admiral Farragut, and for this service received an appointment as an acting paymaster of a vessel of war operating on the Mississippi River. He was mustered out at the close of the late Civil War with an honorable discharge, and shortly afterwards died from the effects of exposure at New Orleans, La. The father had a large circle of friends who held him in high esteem, and died at an advanced age with his mental faculties unimpaired, surrounded by kind sympathizing relatives and friends.

BREVET COLONEL JAMES SIMONS, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, retired, died November 11, at his residence 165 Dolphin street, Baltimore, Md., in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Colonel Simons entered the Army as an Assistant Surgeon July 11, 1839, and attained the grade of Captain February 11, 1847. He left the service January 16, 1856, but was reappointed October 24, 1856, to rank from July 11, 1859, and was promoted Surgeon March 11, 1859, to rank from August 29, 1856. On the 26th of June, 1876, he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Corps and was retired for age June 30, 1882. Col. Simons rendered good service during the war and received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for his faithful and meritorious service.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER CHARLES M. ANTHONY, U. S. Navy, retired, died at his home in Portsmouth, N. H., November 8, 1885, aged fifty. He entered the Volunteer Navy as Acting Ensign, Dec. 29, 1863, and was transferred to the Regular Service, March 12, 1868, and was commissioned lieutenant December 18 of that year. On April 27, 1878, he was promoted lieutenant commander, and was placed on the retired list, November 28, 1883.

MISS ELLA M. DAVIS, niece of Brigadier General Nelson H. Davis, U. S. Army, retired, died at South Pueblo, Col., October 27. She was on her way with friends to California and stopped off to visit friends at South Pueblo, where she took suddenly ill and died. The remains were brought East by General Davis and interred at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

MRS. EMILY L. ALVORD, widow of the late Paymaster General Benjamin Alvord, U. S. A., died, November 5, 1885, at Washington, D. C. Her son, Lieutenant Benjamin Alvord, 20th U. S. Infantry, was hastily summoned from Fort Leavenworth and arrived at Washington early in the week. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

THE remains of Mrs. Josephine Bradshaw Paul, who died at Washington, D. C., November 5, were brought to New York early in the week for interment. The deceased lady was the wife of Colonel Augustus Chouteau Paul, formerly a lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, and son of General G. R. Paul, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE DODD HATWARD, formerly of the British Army, died last week at the Home for Incurables, Fordham, N. Y. He served upon the staff of General Buller during the Zulu war in South Africa and received a medal for bravery.

MR. JOHN A. WELLES, son of the late Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under President Lincoln, died at Hartford, Conn., November 8, of typhoid fever. He was in his thirty-sixth year and much beloved by his friends and associates.

MR. HENRY UNDERHILL, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at his residence, 48 West 59th street, New York City, Nov. 7, in the ninetieth year of his age.

We regret to learn of the death at Evansville, Ind., November 3, of Mrs. Hall, mother of Lieutenant Chas. S. Hall, 13th U. S. Inf.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The contested will case of Rear-Admiral Powell came back last week to the Probate Court from the Circuit Court with a jury's verdict in favor of the validity of the will, and thereupon the will was admitted to probate and letters testamentary issued to ex-Justice Drake and District Commissioner Webb, the executors. From this order an appeal to the Supreme Court was entered by the caveators.

The Congressional Naval Committee visited the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 7, and was received by a salute of seventeen guns. On landing they were met by Commodore Truxtun and escorted to his residence, where they were entertained, and then made a general inspection of the yard.

Colonel Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, in a report to the Secretary of War, states that the circle at the intersection of First street and Maryland avenue, southwest, has been selected as the site for the statue of the late President Garfield, and that the contract for erecting and completing the pedestal on or before July 1, 1886, for \$25,000, was made with Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, who also had the contract for modelling and casting the bronze statue.

The Fortification Board has adjourned subject to the call of Secretary Endicott, its president. The next meeting will probably not take place until late in December, by which time it is expected the several committees of the board will have finished consideration of the matters referred to them, and will be ready to present them for discussion by the full board preparatory to making their report to Congress.

Congressman Butterworth and Mr. Henry Wise Garnett, a lawyer, who were employed as counsel for the Signal Service enlisted men recently tried by Court-martial at Fort Myer, called in person upon the Secretary of War, Nov. 6, and submitted to him a joint complaint in writing of the conduct of the trials and the action of the court. They asked that the matter be officially investigated.

The following officers of the Army were registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: Col. John H. King, retired, 1,500 I street, N. W.; Captain S. M. Mills, 5th Art., 1,810 I street, on leave; Col. R. S. Granger, retired, Ebbitt House; Capt. W. H. Bixby, Engineers, Riggs House, on duty; Capt. C. McKibben, 15th Inf., 1,102 13th street, on leave; Major D. B. McKibben, retired, 1,340 Moss avenue; Col. J. F. Head, retired, 1,324 16th street, N. W.

Judge MacArthur in the Criminal Court this week set the Naval frauds trial of Whittaker, Dempsey, Drew, and others for Jan. 5, 1886.

The Secretaries of War and Navy are hard at work this week upon their annual reports. In order to proceed with them without interruption they have remained at their homes, leaving the routine business of their respective departments to subordinates. The rush of work at this time is said to have impressed them with the idea that they should have assistants, and it is understood that they will recommend that provision be made by Congress this winter for assistant secretaries of War and Navy. It will be remembered that provision was made for these assistants two years ago, but as no appointments were made the appropriations were not renewed. Secretary Endicott has not yet made public the reports of the Lieutenant General and the Inspector General. It is reported that the former in his report comments upon the conflict of authority between the Secretary of War and himself and invites legislation on the subject. It is also said that he takes exception to the Secretary's order regarding the tour of duty of aides. Secretary Whitney is holding back the reports of his bureau chiefs until he has received from them the parts he desires to incorporate in his own report.

Major Farnsworth, the recently appointed Inspector General, is expected in Washington the early part of next week, when he will assume his new duties as assistant to General Baird. His first duty will probably be in connection with the investigation to be made by Inspector General Baird of the circumstances attending the recent Courts-martial at Fort Myer.

Commodore Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, left Washington on Wednesday evening for Norfolk, where he will inspect the training squadron with a view of ascertaining what repairs are necessary to put the vessels in thorough condition for sea. He will also arrange with the officers of the squadron regarding the award of medals to the boys most proficient in their studies.

The following Mexican War claims were settled by the 2d Comptroller this week: Andrews, Geo. P., 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 3d U. S. Art., \$120; Babbitt, Edwin B., Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., \$150; Childs, Thomas, Bvt. Col., 1st U. S. Art., \$75; Morris, Thompson, Bvt., Lt.-Col., 1st Inf., U. S. A., and Lt.-Col., U. S. A., \$180; Hill, Daniel H., 1st Lt. 4th U. S. Art., \$63.19; Gibson, Augs. A., 1st Lt. 2d U. S. Art., and Lt.-Col., retired, \$90; Jones, Lewellyn, 1st Lt. and Adj't. U. S. Mtd. Rifles, and Maj., retired, \$130; Steptoe, Edward J., Capt. 3d U. S. Art., \$120; Hooper, El., 1st Lt. 3d Ills. Vols., \$90; Rudden, Patrick. Pvt. G., 1st U. S. Inf., \$7.

A meeting of officers interested will be held at the Ebbitt House, at 8 o'clock, Saturday evening, to form a new organization of the Army and Navy Assembly and German Club for 1885-6.

The findings of the Court-martial which tried the eighteen Signal Service men at Ft. Myer, on charges of insubordination, were made public on Thursday. The sentence of the Court is "to be publicly reprimanded by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army." The Court was thus lenient because it believed that the offence was committed in ignorance of military law. In approving the sentence, General Hazen says: "The publication of this order is considered a sufficient reprimand, for men whose intelligence cannot fail to, at all times, prompt the wish to do right." He calls attention to his instructions in 1882, that the young men of the Signal Corps should be treated as gentlemen and urges them upon the attention of the officers at Fort Myer.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

Invitations are out for the Naval cadet Thanksgiving hop, Nov. 25. The Thanksgiving hop begins a series of dances at the Naval Academy to continue during the winter, the last of the series to occur on the night of March 16. The hop committee is composed of Naval Cadets C. C. Billings, W. L. Dodd, W. A. Edgar, W. H. Foust, J. N. Griswold, F. N. Kress, S. B. Winram, and Edward T. Witherpoon.

The cadets are arranging for the annual football race on Thanksgiving Day. The match, it is thought, will either be with the Princeton students or team from the University of Pennsylvania. Thanksgiving night there will be a hop, which will formally open the series of cadet dances there for the season. The Naval Academy Athletic Association has just been organized for the term of 1885-'86. Naval Cadet C. C. Billings is president, H. F. Ryan secretary, and E. V. D. Johnson treasurer.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Paymaster-General reports a balance on hand June 30, 1885, of \$1,465,139.76, there having been disbursed \$13,483,727.79, and \$479,446.13 having been deposited in the Treasury. Gen. Rochester says:

The amount appropriated for payment of mileage of officers for the service of the past fiscal year was \$160,000. Of this amount there has been expended to date \$155,238.37. The balance unexpended is believed to be more than sufficient to pay all claims against that account now outstanding. The amount disbursed on this account from the appropriation for the previous fiscal year was \$174,669.10. The deficiency apprehended at date of my last report was averted and the large saving of \$19,430.73, resulted in a great measure from the operation of orders from the War Department, which gave authority to this office to limit the payment of mileage accounts to the amount allotted to the department from whose headquarters the order for the journey was issued. It is believed to be for the interest of the Service that an officer travelling under orders be allowed his actual fare, and in addition thereto a certain rate of mileage by the shortest usually travelled route, including travel over land grant roads, sufficient to meet all expenses incident to his journey. Such a scheme would be more equitable both to the officer and to the United States. It is not intended that mileage should prove to be in one case a source of income and in another fall short of meeting the actual extraordinary expenses which an officer must necessarily incur in obeying an order contemplating travel—while the railroad and other fares east of the Mississippi leave a margin under the present rate of mileage more than sufficient to meet those incidental expenses, the rates on many railroads west of the river do not. I would therefore recommend that Congress be asked to pass the legislation necessary to carry into effect the plan proposed.

Legislation is asked for providing that disbursements for telegrams should be charged to the Quartermaster's Department; the service rendered is in no way connected with the pay of the Army, but does closely relate to the movement of troops and supplies, and under the existing law there is a danger of double payments for the same service.

To simplify the accounts and to avoid the necessity for the adjustment of the several appropriations, as well as to establish a uniform rate of pay that will not be affected by the changes in the money value of clothing allowances fixed from time to time by general orders, Gen. Rochester recommends that the law for the retirement of enlisted men be so amended that in lieu of the money allowances therein provided a stated sum be paid each man. He suggests nine dollars per month as a proper sum.

Special attention is invited to the small percentage of cost for disbursements for bounties, etc., due colored soldiers under the direction of Major A. B. Carey, less than one and seven-tenths per cent. of the amount expended, \$65,822.50.

The large falling off in the number of inquiries from the Second Auditor as to the records of payments of pay and bounty to the volunteer and the regular forces, and a decrease in the current work of the office, has rendered necessary a reduction of six clerks in the force of this office.

Military Academy.

Leave on account of ill health is granted Cadet Henry P. Koenigsberg, 11th Class, Military Academy, until March 31, 1886 (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

Stuart Ashley Allen, of Princeton, Ky., was this week designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. At Washington, D. C.
The Fish Hawk, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. At Woods Hole, Mass.
The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Baltimore, Md.

A DESPATCH of Nov. 9, from Montreal, says: The government has yielded. The people have proven too strong for Macdonald. Riel is resented until Nov. 16. The city is wild. Tumults are here, but they are the outburst of long pent excitement. Bets are ten to one that he'll not be hanged at all.

ADJUTANT GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., visited friends in Greensburg, Pa., this week.

COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, A. A. G., U. S. A., is reported to be quite ill at Fort Missoula, Mont.

A RUMOR is abroad that Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., is engaged to Miss Davis, daughter of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia.

LIEUTENANT O. T. CROSBY, Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Crosby, on their wedding tour, were in Washington this week.

ENSIGN G. L. CARDEN, U. S. N., sails for Europe this week after enjoying an extended leave of absence in the West.

CAMP GARFIELD, LAKE VIEW CEMETERY.

A CLEVELAND letter to the Philadelphia *Times* says: From private sources it is learned that the soldiers on guard at Garfield's tomb are to be removed Jan. 1 next. Nightly the sentinel strides back and forth, a curiosity to screech owls in the trees and a fatal and unnecessary warning to the agents of medical colleges whose scientific research takes no thought of dead Presidents. Many of the soldiers who make up the guard at Lake View are tough citizens. Not long ago two of them, attired in their uniforms, were found engaged in a "milk" in a low part of the city. Both were arrested and taken to the Central Station. Both men were badly bruised. They were fined the costs by the Police Judge and sent to Camp Garfield under guard.

A correspondent of the *JOURNAL* at Cleveland writes: "Judging from present appearances there is no foundation for the rumors that the detachment of soldiers, now on duty over the tomb of the late President Garfield, will be relieved this year. There is a strong popular sentiment in Northern Ohio in favor of retaining the guard until the remains of the late President shall be safely deposited in the crypt under the national monument now in course of erection. This monument will, probably, be sufficiently advanced by midsummer of next year to allow the ceremony of reinterment to take place. The quarters occupied by the guard have been comfortably fixed up for the winter—thanks to the exertions of Lieut. Edwards, the officer in charge—and everything in apple-pie order. (The apples are furnished gratis by the cemetery authorities.)

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Before a G. C.-M. which met at Fort Preble, Me., and of which Col. C. L. Best, 4th Art., was president, was tried Asst. Surgeon William J. Wilson, U. S. A. Charge—Violation of the 62d Article of War. Specification 1st alleges that, being on duty at Fort Preble as post surgeon, he wrote Sept. 24, 1886, a letter to the Medical Director, Dept. of the East, and that the said letter, as shown by its words and contents, was being upon official business pertaining to the post of Fort Preble, Me., was not sent or forwarded through the Post Commander, or the Adjutant-General Dept. of the East, as required by existing orders and regulations. [The letter forming the basis of the charges and specifications was one complaining that the Post Commander had not given proper attention to his request that a soldier be detailed as hospital attendant in place of one who had been relieved as such and ordered to Creedmoor to take part in rifle competitions.] In this letter he said: "The hospital proper has not been cleaned since the 31st of August. The winter months are now at hand and I have no person to light a fire, bring up coal, attend to the stoves, take away the ashes, and look after the fires and the general police of the hospital. I am consequently obliged to lay this matter before you, thinking you might possibly be able to suggest a remedy." Plea—Not Guilty Finding—Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty;" of the 2d Specification, "Guilty, except the word 'without,' and the words 'and in contempt of that authority,' substituting for the word 'without' the word 'after,' of the excepted words Not Guilty, but attach no criminality thereto;" of the Charge, "Guilty." Sentence—"To be confined to the limits of the post for ten days." "The court is thus lenient for the reason that the accused had reason to believe that action on the papers forwarded on the 2d September, had been taken by the Department Commander, which action had been unnecessarily withheld from him by the Post Commander." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed. Asst. Surg. Wilson will be released from arrest and returned to duty. (G. C.-M. O. 25, Nov. 9, 1885, D. East.)

Before a Court-martial at Fort Clark, Texas, of which Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry, was President, was tried 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Infantry, on a charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the specifications alleging that he, on several occasions entered a room attached to a drinking saloon and played draw poker for money with two gamblers, one M. S. Moore and one C. H. Holsey, alias "Jiggety," to the disgrace and injury of the Service; that having on one occasion lost \$44 and another \$58 and another \$14, more or less, he did neglect to pay the said sums and did thereby render himself a subject of public gossip to the disgrace and injury of the Service. He was found "Not guilty" of the charge as laid, but guilty of "Conduct to the prejudice," etc., and sentenced "To forfeit to the U. S. \$75 of his pay per month for six months." The reviewing authority, Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley, says he "is compelled to differ with the Court upon the finding on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He believes that the findings upon the specification fully sustain the charge. At this very time, every orderly community in the State of Texas has arrayed itself against the gambler, and the law of the land relieves him to the jails of the country or forces him into banishment from the commonwealth. If the association of an officer of the U. S. Army with common gamblers, hobnobbing with them, squabbling about money lost to them, be not conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the Military Service must be far behind the spirit of morals upon this frontier, or the people of Texas must be sadly mistaken in their code of ethics. With the exception noted, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be carried into effect. 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Infantry, is released from arrest." (G. C. M. O. 53, D. Texas, Nov. 2, 1885.)

In the case of Sergeant John Ahern, Troop B, 8th Cavalry, recently tried at Fort Ringgold, Tex., for neglect of duty while on guard and acquitted, Brig.-General Stanley says: The proceedings are approved. The evidence introduced and the accepted statement of the accused show that at Fort Ringgold important parts of guard duty are matters of implication between the non-commissioned officers of the guard, and that there is looseness in the performance of that duty. In this instance Sergeant Ahern, who was in command of the guard, went to sleep, the corporal of the guard being present, the sergeant followed the practice in vogue at the post, and assumed that the corporal was in command, instead of ordering him to take charge of the same. The regulation governing guard duty requires the

commander of the guard, when leaving his post to visit sentinels, or on other duty, to mention his intention to the next in command. That is the proper method to pursue, in all cases, when the next in command is expected to assume charge, and it would be well for this regulation to be observed in the performance of guard duty at Fort Ringgold.

Corporal John McGuire, Troop C, 7th Cavalry, Fort Meade, D. T., tried for, when regularly detailed as marker for troop L, 7th Cavalry, at the target practice of said troop, with intent to deceive, falsely marking the hits made at said practice, has been sentenced to reduction and confinement at hard labor for six months. General Terry says: The sentence, although in the opinion of the Department Commander it is an inadequate punishment for the extremely grave crime of which the prisoner has been found guilty, is approved, and will be duly executed.

TRIALS BY COURT-MARTIAL.

The report of Acting Judge Advocate General, G. N. Lieber, of the operations of the Judge Advocate General's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, presents the following statistics:

Commissioned Officers Tried by Court-martial.

Records reported upon and submitted for action of President.....	10
Records received not requiring action of President (convicted, 10; acquitted, 7.).....	17
Records received and recorded.....	1

Cadets Tried by Court-martial.

Records reported upon and submitted to the Secretary of War.....	10
Records of cadets received not requiring further action (4 convicted and 1 acquitted).....	3
Record of Courts of Inquiry received, etc..	5

Enlisted Men Tried by Court-martial.

Convicted of desertion.....	674
Convicted of offences other than desertion.....	1,440
Acquitted.....	174

Total.....	2,288
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Military convicts tried by Court-martial.....	4
Reports and opinions rendered upon proceedings of Courts-martial, question of law, application for clemency.....	1,776
Copies of records of Court-martial proceedings furnished.....	181

Records of garrison and regimental Courts-martial filed in several Departments.....	11,761
Cases tried last year.....	10,983

Increase of inferior Courts over last year.....	778
Increase of General Courts over last year.....	51
Total number of trials by General, garrison and regimental Courts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1885.....	14,092

For the last six years the number of trials by General Courts-martial has been constantly increasing. There were in 1880, 1,543; in 1881, 1,792; in 1882, 1,860; in 1883, 1,985; in 1884, 2,280; in 1885, 2,331.

Colonel Lieber recommends a general revision of the Articles of War. He says that of the 127 Articles which are required to be read and published to every garrison, regiment, or troop or company once in six months, there are but 54 that need be read, as they alone constitute the military penal code of the Articles of War. The remainder may be divided into two classes. One of these has nothing whatever to do with the administration of military justice and should be entirely eliminated from the Articles of War and placed where it belongs, amongst the general regulations for the Army.

The 11th article, referring to the granting of furloughs to enlisted men and the class of articles which relate to the constitution and proceedings of Courts-martial, are taken as examples. Were these articles grouped together the military penal code would be made to stand by itself and would become easier to grasp and handle. Revisions in more important particulars are recommended. Judge Advocates, Colonel Lieber thinks, should be excluded from the secret sessions of the court where the accused is not represented. On this subject he says: It has become the recognized right of the accused to be represented by a counsel before a court-martial, and when so represented the prosecution is apt to be conducted with an amount of interest which must unfit the prosecutor for any other relationship to the court. Yet under our system the Judge Advocate, besides being the prosecutor for the Government, is the recorder and the legal adviser of the court. These functions are apt to be irreconcilable with that of prosecutor, as is also his relation to the accused. Particularly, the Acting Judge Advocate thinks, should the Judge Advocate be excluded from the secret sessions of the court where the accused is unrepresented, for here he may, by a word, or the inflection of a word, or by a gesture, even unwittingly, influence its judgment—to say nothing of a possible *suppresso veri* or *expratio falsi*.

Attention is again called to the subject of deposition evidence. Colonel Lieber does not consider that commissioned officers have the power to administer oaths in the taking of depositions, although it is a power constantly assumed, and he recommends that the necessary legislation be enacted to vest an officer with that power. The recommendation on legislation to extend the jurisdiction of Courts-martial over all military convicts wherever confined for offences committed during confinement is renewed. At present the law only applies to the Fort Leavenworth military prison.

The report concludes with a recommendation for the appointment of a board of military officers to consider the whole subject of the revision of the Articles of War. Extracts from the reports of Maj. Goodfellow, Captain Ballance, Captain Young and Captain Baldwin, each bearing on the subject of revision of the Articles, are made part of the report.

Among other recommendations Maj. Goodfellow favors a plan by which Courts-martial may have the power to reimburse citizens by an appropriation from the offenders' pay for losses sustained by the depredations of marauding soldiers. Capt. Ballance recommends that a law be enacted giving to Courts-martial the same power to punish for contempt of court as Federal Courts have; at least the same power that is given to Naval Courts by the 42d

Naval Article of War. Capt. Young suggests legislation granting to Courts-martial jurisdiction in cases involving fraud in enlistments. Capt. Baldwin considers that all the Articles of War from 19 to 28 and 31 to 58, all inclusive should be eliminated.

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

In the matter of the claim of and overpayments to Samuel Rodman, Jr., Lieut. 1st U. S. Artillery, the Second Comptroller, Hon. J. H. Maynard, decides that Lieut. Rodman is entitled under the Morton decision to \$199.37 for arrears of longevity pay against which are the following offsets: First, pay of a 2d Lieutenant from the date of his graduation from the Military Academy, June 12, 1882, to the date of his taking the oath of office, July 21, 1882; second, for the amount in excess of one-half pay for so much of his graduating leave and leave to delay as exceeded thirty days; third, for an excess of mileage paid him on journeying to his station at Vancouver Barracks over that of the shortest travelled route; fourth, for mounted pay received by him for a period longer than that during which he was entitled to it.

On these several points the Comptroller says:

"But graduation does not make a cadet an officer. A graduated cadet is only a 'candidate for a commission,' (Sec. 1213, R. S.) and continues to be a cadet until he is made an officer in some way provided for by law, or until he is discharged from the Service. It might possibly be a question whether it was necessary that Lieut. Rodman should be nominated to and confirmed by the Senate before he was appointed an additional second lieutenant. (Sec. 1213, R. S.) This point, however, is not material here, because he was not in fact appointed until after he had been so nominated and confirmed. The appointment being tendered, acceptance thereof was necessary to constitute him an officer (2 Ops., 638) and it was necessary for him to take an oath of office as prescribed by law (Sections 1756-7, R. S.) before he could become entitled to pay as an officer.

So long as he was a cadet, his absence entailed no reduction of pay; but when he became an officer, he became subject to a different rule. Section 1265 of the Revised Statutes makes provision as follows relative to absence of officers from duty. 'Officers when absent on account of sickness or wounds, or lawfully absent from duty and awaiting orders, shall receive full pay; when absent with leave for other causes, full pay during such absence not exceeding in the aggregate thirty days in one year, and half pay during such absence exceeding thirty days in one year. The cumulative provisions of the Act of July 29, 1876 (19 St., 102) are not considered because they do not affect this case. Paragraph 84, of the Army Regulations of 1881 reads as follows: 'Three months' leave of absence without reduction of pay will be allowed to graduates from the time of quitting (as cadet) the Military Academy. The leave herein authorized will not be counted against a subsequent application for leave; but it cannot be postponed to another time.' It requires no argument to show that this regulation (so-called) so far as it is intended to apply to the cases of graduates of the Military Academy after they become officers of the Army, is in flat conflict with the law and therefore void.

On the 24th of June last, in the case of Jacob Kline, Captain 13th U. S. Infantry, this office held that a leave to delay was an ordinary leave of absence. That case appears to have been properly decided, and as Lieutenant Rodman drew full pay for the period from September 30 to November 5, 1882, inclusive (during which he had leave to delay), it follows that he was overpaid half-pay for that period.

It is also to be noted that the said G. O., No. 75, notwithstanding the provisions of Sec. 3648 of the Revised Statutes, directed that the mileage to which the graduates named therein would be entitled in travelling to their posts should be paid "in advance of the performance of the journeys." Lieutenant Rodman was accordingly paid mileage in advance for the distance from West Point, N. Y., to Fort Point, Col. He subsequently travelled to Fort Point, and then from that place to his post, Vancouver Barracks, drawing mileage for the latter journey. But before he started for Fort Point, his post had been fixed at Vancouver Barracks, so that the only mileage to which he was actually entitled under the law was mileage for the distance from West Point to Vancouver Barracks by the shortest travelled route. The amount of mileage he drew was \$316.96. The amount to which he was entitled was \$257.12. He was thus overpaid \$59.84, of which he has refunded \$22.88. He therefore remains indebted to the United States on account of mileage overdrawn in the sum of \$36.96.

One other matter remains to be noted. Lieutenant Rodman drew mounted pay from November 1, 1882. If he was entitled thereto, it was because he was on duty which required him to be mounted. From G. O. No. 96, A. G. O., dated August 15, 1882, it appears that the President had, under the authority conferred by Sec. 1001 of the Revised Statutes, providing that an additional battery in each regiment of artillery might be mounted and equipped as a light battery, designated Lieutenant Rodman's battery as one of the additional light batteries; and said G. O., No. 96, directed that said battery should proceed to and take station at Vancouver Barracks, to be there filled to a minimum strength of 65 enlisted men, and equipped as a battery of light artillery, under the direction of the Department Commander. Evidently these orders did not contemplate that said battery should be mounted and equipped and its officers begin the performance of mounted duty immediately, only after certain steps should be taken and certain requirements complied with; and it is obvious that a considerable period must have elapsed before the officers came to be in position rightfully to demand mounted pay. In view, therefore, of the facts that said battery was not fully equipped until June 28, 1882, and the fact that there is nothing whatever to show that Lieutenant Rodman was on duty requiring him to be mounted prior to that date, it would seem that he should now be charged with the difference between mounted pay and not mounted pay drawn by him for the period from November 1, 1882, to June 27, 1883, inclusive;

This case will be adjusted in accordance with the views above set forth.

The 2d Comptroller has decided that Pay Director A. H. Gilman, U. S. N., must be held accountable for \$1,744, paid to Austin P. Brown, May 27, 1884, for 80 barrels of pork, delivered May 24, 1884, which the voucher states was received under a contract dated November 11, 1882, and extended by Bureau order of Nov. 16, 1882. Another suspended item, \$4,011.20,

In the matter of the claim of Charles H. Rockwell, Lieut.-Commander U. S. Navy, for longevity pay, the Comptroller decides that he should be considered as having served continuously in the grade of Master, prior to the passage of the Act of March 3, 1883, 10 years, 7 months and 7 days, and is entitled to whatever increase of compensation such service in that grade confers upon him. The Comptroller says: "It seems to me that the language of the Act of 1883 in this respect, is too plain to admit of any serious doubt. It declares that the officer shall have all of the benefits of his actual service, in all respects, in the same manner as if such service had been continuous and in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the Service. By the lowest grade having graduated pay is intended the grade having such pay at the time of the passage of the act which may have been held by the officer at any time since he last entered the Service. In the present case there was no graduated pay attached to the rank of Master, until the passage of the Act of 1870, approved July 15, and the claimant would be entitled to receive an amount equal to the graduated pay of a Master as established by that act. But during the same period he was receiving the pay attached to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, which compensation was greater than the amount he would have been entitled to have been received had he continued in the grade of Master. It follows, therefore, that the claimant has been fully paid for all the service which he has rendered in the volunteer and regular navy, counting it as continuous, and as having been rendered in the grade of Master.

being the sum total of the reservations of 20 per cent. upon this contract, he is allowed, on the ground that "the voucher for it" is not only approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, but the approval is accompanied with a statement, signed by him, that the amount is payable by Pay Director A. H. Gilman. This is equivalent to an order for its payment, and it has been so held in a communication addressed by the 2d Comptroller to Paymaster Armes, dated Oct. 21, 1885. The Comptroller states the facts of the case and says:

"In the execution of the contract of Nov. 11, 1882, it is conceded that all the provisions of law were complied with, and it is also undisputed that, in making the contract of Nov. 16, 1882, none of the provisions of sections 3709, 3710, or 3718 were regarded.

"It is evident that under these sections of the statute and the Navy Regulations this attempt on the part of the contractor and the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions to enlarge the contract of Nov. 11, 1882, and materially change its most important provisions, cannot be upheld; and the same is true of the attempted modification of the contract by the Chief of the Bureau in his letter of Feb. 2, 1883, by which the contractor was relieved from strict compliance with the terms of the contract as to the time of delivery, and was permitted to furnish articles whenever required by the Navy Department. The circumstances attending this transaction are fairly susceptible of no other explanation than that they were intended as a device by the parties to evade the provisions of law which required the contract to be let to the lowest bidder. It is not a sufficient answer to say that the contract of Nov. 11, having been let after advertisement to the lowest bidder, that the contract of Nov. 16, by which the quantity of beef and pork was doubled, was a substantial compliance with the statutory regulations upon the subject.

"It is also plain that the necessities of the Service did not require any such material modification of the contract, for the additional quantity thus provided for was not wholly delivered until over eighteen months thereafter. So with reference to the time within which the contract was to be performed. Had the bidder known that complete delivery would not be required within the 90 days, but that the time would be indefinitely extended by the Government at the request of the contractor, it may safely be presumed that bids much more favorable to the Government would have been received. Upon the papers presented no explanation of the transaction is offered.

"There is another ground upon which it must be held that these vouchers were illegally allowed and paid. If the letters of the chief of the bureau of November 16, 1882, and February 2, 1883, are to be regarded as modifications of the contract of November 11, 1882, then the contract thus modified was prohibited by Sections 3733 and 3732 of the Revised Statutes. The former section declares that it shall not be lawful for any of the executive departments to make contracts for supplies for a longer term than one year from the time the contract is made. In the present case, by reason of these modifications, the term of the contract was extended for a period of fifteen months. Section 3732 provides that no contract on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments for clothing, subsistence, etc., which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year. It is conceded that the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, was exhausted, and therefore inadequate for the fulfillment of this contract; and it has been shown that the supplies purchased exceeded the necessities of the current year. The mode of payment was also unauthorized. The payment was made out of the appropriation for the purchase of provisions for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. If the contract was valid, then payment could only be made out of the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1884."

One of the most fashionable weddings of the week in New York was that on Thursday, Nov. 12, of Chaplain Wm. F. Morrison, U. S. N., to Miss Julia Pomeroy, daughter of the late George Pomeroy of Madison, N. J. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Lieut. McClean, U. S. N., was "best man" and Lieuts. Arthur and Walling, Surg. Hugg and P. A. Surg. An derson, U. S. N., the ushers. Many Army and Navy officers were present in full uniform.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE UNIFORM OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The State Service Uniform of New York has brought about an immense improvement not only in the appearance but also in the discipline and *esprit de corps* of the National Guard. Those who first devised and introduced it are entitled to much credit on this account. Experience, however, shows that the State uniform does not answer all requirements because for full dress it is not sufficiently showy and for a field uniform it lacks comfort. While simplicity and practicability are qualities first to be considered in military dress, yet there are other considerations which exercise great weight in determining the question of satisfactorily uniforming a body of soldiers. Traditions of organizations, mementoes of meritorious services performed in the past, its entire military history, and the character of its personnel, form important elements to be kept in view in providing its dress. Pomp and splendor have been recognized as legitimate attributes of the military profession from time immemorial, and the warrior is the only mortal who can indulge with impunity in the fullest cultivation of the wickedness of vanity with regard to his personal appearance. The traditions of regiments, the memory of their heroic deeds, is in foreign services indicated by certain peculiarities of their dress, and our own organizations claim their rights to equal distinctions. As the old multitudinous fancy concerns in which the National Guard were wont to array themselves are now effectively swept out of existence, we think the authorities can relax somewhat in their rigidity as to the National Guard uniform. Let there be maintained strict uniformity as to cut and color, but allow each organization to select some emblem by which it could be recognized at the first glance. This selection made, let it be submitted for approval of proper authority, and, if once adopted, there should be no deviation permitted. This would allay much of the dissatisfaction still existing with regard to the State uniform, improve the military spirit, and put an end to the practice of mutilating and altering the uniform which has already crept in. When the present stock of clothing is exhausted it would be well to adopt the blouse for a service dress, and improve the present coat by adopting white trimmings. The 30th Separate Company has just been authorized to substitute the blue trimmings of their State coats with white, and the sample coat exhibited by the Messrs. Boylan, of Grand Street, proves the alteration an immense improvement at the first glance. The State uniform is too sombre.

Since writing the above, we have received Colonel Closson's report to the War Department on the New York camp, and that officer with regard to uniforms, remarks very appropriately that: "A Service dress for State Service with distinctive regimental marks seems to combine the requirements both of general uniformity and of special historical connections and traditions, where fortunately, such exist, but the tendency to run off into a sort of kaleidoscopic ornamentation of the person deprives all decoration of any real meaning, and should be checked. Moreover distinctions, regimental and individual, have their risk when brought under fire, and a recollection of this fact might possibly tone down their development upon a review."

The idea controlling a military body, in its organization, in its training and in the selection of equipment and uniform should always be that of actual service against an enemy. And in copying after older military establishments selection should be made only of that which is applicable to the conditions of modern warfare. These are so different from those existing when much that we model after was adopted as to make its perpetuation absurd. The original idea of many articles still in use for uniform was to add to the apparent height, or to increase the fierceness of aspect of the warrior in the days of close combat. Now, such devices merely add to the fatigue of the march and the dangers of the field and should be used, if at all, only by such organizations as the Old Guard. Even they would have a realizing sense of the real value of their uniform if they were once compelled to march in it for 30 or 40 miles across country to one of their annual balls or Delmonico dinners.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. D. PALMER, of the 71st, writes us as follows:

"Referring to your report of the last annual inspection of the 71st Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., I beg leave to state, that of the 427 aggregate present, 273 had been enlisted within six months, of these 75 had never paraded with the regiment, and 50 appeared in uniform for the first time. Of the line officers, 2 commandants of companies had appeared as such but once before in a regimental parade, six had been commissioned within four months, and four within three months of the inspection. These details are furnished by the regimental adjutant, Lieut. A. T. Francis. The passage in review with unequalized companies, was made pursuant to the understood requirement of the inspecting officer, and not by choice, as the regimental commander appreciated the difficulty of making such a manoeuvre, with troops containing so large a percentage of untrained men, in so limited a space. This statement is intended to supplement the report you published of the inspection, for the purpose only of affording the absent friends of the regiment additional information."

"Those who have observed the rapid improvement of the regiment during the past year, are sanguine that the next annual inspection will show such an improvement, as will warrant high commendation from military writers who base their criticisms on existing facts, and a full knowledge of the difficulties heretofore encountered in securing united and harmonious action within the organization."

(We hope that the facts will justify us in giving a good account of the 71st in future, though we consider the passage in review in an armory of little or no value in determining the efficiency of a regiment. Our criticisms are always based on facts, but as a rule we err in being too lenient.—EDITOR.)

MUGHUNTING AT CREEDMOOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

To make the election day matches at Creedmoor popular it was announced that a part of the entrance money would be divided among the persons making the highest scores, and no doubt some of the militiamen who support these matches would have been glad of a chance to get back a portion of the money spent in the endeavor to win the marksman's badge.

Three of the winners were Brig.-Gen. C. F. Robins, General L. R. P.; Lieut. Shepard, Secretary N. R. A., and Mr. John F. Klein, proprietor of the range hotel. It would seem that a fine sense of propriety on the part of the two former, and ordinary *business* foresight on the part of the latter gentleman would have kept them out of the match, for a spirit of mughunting on the part of those interested in the success of Creedmoor will keep away those whose limited practice makes them less proficient. Rifle shooting is expensive business, and the N. R. A. would do well to reduce the entrance fee, even if some of its principal officers suffer in pocket and glory thereby.

ANTI-MUGHUNTER.

NEW YORK.

An Amateur Inter-Military Athletic Tournament and Reception will take place at the 12th Regiment Armory, corner of 45th Street and Broadway, New York, on Friday evening, December 18, 1885, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of Co. B, Captain Chas. S. Burns. The following is a list of the events to be contested, some of which are open to all amateurs of the National Guard as specified:

$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile Handicap Run—Open to all Amateurs.

440 Yard Run—Open to all the National Guard.

5 Mile Run (3 prizes)—Open to all National Guard.

One Mile Walk (handicap)—Open to all Amateurs.

Tug of War—Open to teams of 4 men each, from any company or regiment in the National Guard.

Weight unlimited.

Special 440 Yard Run (open only to Co. B).

Special Tug of War between teams from Co. B.

Boxing by Amateurs.

Rules of N. A. A. govern all contests except the tugs of war. Handsome silverware—goblets, cups, etc.—will be presented to the first and second in each event, except in tug of war, for which a prize will be presented to each man of the winning team. There will be three prizes in the 5 mile run. An entrance fee of 25 cents per man must accompany each and every entry; and must be sent to Chas. J. Leach, P. O. Box 3201, New York. Entries close positively Dec. 9, 1885. The right to reject any entry is reserved. There will be music during the games, which will be followed by a reception. Tickets of admission, 25 cents each.

Company B, 22d Regiment, Captain W. V. King, celebrated its 25th anniversary at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Thursday, November 12 last. The affair was very select and many guests of prominence, both military and civil, were present. This company has a peculiarly handsome way of getting up these entertainments, and this year again did credit to its reputation.

We understand Brig.-Gen. McLeer, of the 3d Brigade, has offered the position of Adjutant-General on his staff to ex-Major Charles L. Fincke, of the 23d, a very popular officer, whose temporary retirement from the National Guard is much regretted by his numerous friends.

At the election for Major of the 23d Regiment, which has been ordered for Monday, Nov. 16, Captain A. S. Bacon, of Company A, will no doubt be the unanimous choice. Captain Bacon is a graduate of West Point, who joined the 23d about a year ago. It is very satisfactory that the 23d has found so competent an officer for this position. Capt. Bacon in giving up the command of Co. A, which under former commanders and himself has made the reputation of being the first company in the 2d Division, makes a great sacrifice. The company's loss is the regiment's gain, however. Capt. B.'s promotion leaves the command with only a 2d lieutenant, 1st Lieut. Montague having recently resigned. The new selections in this command, we hope, will be of such calibre as to sustain its first reputation.

We have received invitations to the "Creedmoor reception" of the 23d regiment, which takes place on Saturday evening, Nov. 21, next.

The 23d regiment had an outdoor drill on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant-General S. R. Smith issues orders to the effect that the muster and inspection of the National Guard will take place during the month of November. The ceremonies will be under charge of the commanders of the various organizations.

We publish this week with our Army orders a circular recently issued by General N. A. Miles, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Missouri, giving memoranda of standard weights of articles for field service. The information will be found extremely useful to the militia.

THE SLOCUM MILITIA BILL.

FOLLOWING is a full text of the bill for reorganizing the National Militia introduced by Gen. Slocum at the last session of Congress, and which will be brought up again this year.

Be it enacted, etc., That Section 1625 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1625. Every able-bodied male citizen within the ages of eighteen and forty-two years resident within the respective States and Territories, shall be subject to enrolment in the militia thereof as may from time to time be prescribed by its laws."

[The words in italics are new. The existing act does not include the Territories and requires that all citizens shall be enrolled in the militia.]

Sec. 2. That such uniformed and regularly enlisted troops in the several States and Territories as are or may be organized therein in pursuance of the laws thereof, respectively, shall be known as the "active militia," and shall be alone considered in estimating any benefits to be received under this act: *Provided*, That any State or Territory in which such corps shall exist shall be entitled to include the organizations authorized by Section 1641 of the Revised Statutes

(if uniformed) in the number, and as part of its active militia for which it is entitled to receive the benefits of this act. Any other militia that may be enrolled by any State or Territory shall be known as its "ununiformed militia."

[New. The existing law is based on the ununiformed militia (or the whole body of the people) which is a myth. The organizations referred to as authorized by Section 1641 are those corps existing under the laws of the different States (as in Kentucky) which although not incorporated with the militia have certain privileges and are subject to the duties required by law of the militia.]

Sec. 3. That enlistments in the active militia shall be for at least three years, but re-enlistments may be for a shorter term. All enlistments shall provide that in case the period thereof should expire when in the service of the United States the same shall continue until the expiration of the time for which the militia has been called into service. (New.)

Sec. 4. That Section 1630 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1630. The organization of the militia in the several States and Territories, the number, rank, and duties of its staff officers, and the organization of its bureaus of administration shall be such as the legislature thereof may from time to time prescribe: *Provided*, however, that such organization shall conform as closely to the method prescribed for the Regular Army as the circumstances of the several States and Territories will permit."

[The existing act provides that the militia of each State shall be divided into brigades of four regiments; regiments of two battalions; battalions of five companies, and companies of 64 privates.]

That Sections 1634 and 1636 of the Revised Statutes are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1634. There shall be an adjutant-general in each State and Territory, who shall perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the laws thereof."

"Sec. 1636. It shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of each State and Territory, on the last day in December in each year, to make a return to the War Department, in such form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of War, of the number of enrolled militia, the number of enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia, of the results of the annual inspection of the active militia and military property in each State, and of the results and scores of the rifle and artillery practice of the active militia. He shall also make such special reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War."

[The present section requires the adjutant-general of each State to distribute orders, attend all musters of the militia reviewed by the commander-in-chief; to obey all orders from him; to furnish returns and explain the principles on which they are made; and to make proper abstracts from the returns and lay the same before the commander-in-chief.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of War shall, on the first Monday in February of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the annual returns of the adjutants-general of the States and Territories, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

[The present statute requires each adjutant-general to make return of the militia with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition on or before the first Monday in January, and makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to give such directions to them as may be necessary to produce uniformity.]

Sec. 7. That Section 1640 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1640. That each State and Territory receiving any portion of the annual appropriations made by this act shall require an annual inspection of its active militia to be made by an officer or officers thereof, whose duty it shall be to report the result of such inspection to the adjutant-general thereof, stating the number of such active militia, the actual condition of their arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and equipment, their deficiencies, and every other particular relating to the advancement of their organization and discipline."

[The existing law provides that the brigade inspector shall attend the meetings of the militia when under arms; inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manoeuvres, and introduce the system of military discipline prescribed by law.]

Sec. 8. That notice shall be given by the adjutant-general to the Secretary of War of the time and place of the annual inspections of the active militia of his State or Territory, and thereupon the Secretary of War shall detail an officer from the active or retired list of the Army to accompany the State inspector during his inspection, and observe the general condition of the troops and the public property, with the consent and under the general direction of the governor of such State or Territory; and, while so detailed, retired officers shall receive the same pay and emoluments as officers of their respective grades upon the active list: *Provided*, however. That such officers shall have no authority in any way to control or interfere with the State inspector, or to exercise any power or authority during such inspection over the officers or men inspected. He shall make a report in duplicate and transmit one copy to the governor of such State or Territory and another to the Secretary of War of such matters as shall in his judgment require to be brought to their attention, which reports shall be confidential and not be made public, except with the consent of the governor and the Secretary of War.

[New. Introduced to cover the custom now followed in the different States of having regular officers detailed by the invitation of the governors to attend at encampments.]

Sec. 9. That each State receiving any portion of the annual appropriations made by this act shall, within one year after the passage of this act, provide and equip at least one rifle range, and shall maintain the same for the instruction of its militia in rifle practice, and require them to be instructed therein. (New.)

Sec. 10. That Sections 1646 and 1647 of the Revised Statutes are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1646. If called out by regiments, they shall retain their regimental organization and officers. If called out by companies, troops, and batteries, with the same officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as prescribed for the Regular Army."

[The present act provides that the militia called into service shall be formed by the President into regiments having companies of from 64 to 82 privates and the specified number of officers.]

"Sec. 1647. They may be further organized into brigades and divisions by the President, who may designate the commanders of such brigades and divisions. The number, rank, and duties of such officers and their staffs shall be such as is prescribed for the Army."

[The existing act requires them to be formed into divisions of three or more brigades of four or more regiments with certain officers and staff officers in a manner now obsolete.]

Sec. 11. That the annual sum of \$600,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ammunition, service-dress and equipments, other ordnance stores, and camp equipage for the active militia of the several States and Territories, and for the other purposes covered by this act. Said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories on the books of the

proper bureaus of the War Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of representatives or delegates to which each State and Territory, respectively, is entitled in the Congress of the United States: *Provided, however,* That each State and Territory shall only be entitled to the benefits of so much of the appropriation apportioned to it as the proportion of the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia, as determined by the report of the Secretary of War made on the preceding first Monday in February, bears to the maximum number of active militia for which such State or Territory is entitled to the benefits of this act. No State or Territory shall receive any apportionment of the appropriations made by this act for any number of its active militia in excess of seven hundred regularly uniformed officers and enlisted men for each Representative in Congress to which each State or Territory may be entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall, after deducting the special expenditures authorized by this act, be covered back into the Treasury of the United States: *And provided further,* That the said appropriation shall be apportioned and applied without reference to the condition of accounts between any State or Territory and the General Government at the time of the passage of this act: *And provided further,* That for the first year under the operation of the provisions of this act the number of regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in each State or Territory may be determined by certificates from the respective governors thereof, and the appropriation apportioned accordingly.

[The existing law provides for an annual appropriation of \$200,000 for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia either by purchase or by manufacture by and on account of the United States. In practice those issued cease to be the property of the United States and are never accounted for. In some instances they are sold by the States and in many are used for other purposes.]

Sec. 12. That the purchase or manufacture and the issue to States and Territories of arms, ammunition, service dress, equipments, ordnance stores, and camp equipage for the active militia under the provisions of this act shall be made by the proper bureaus of the War Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and they shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for to the proper bureaus of the War Department by the governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the chiefs of said bureaus, under the direction of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks, and, with the approval of the Secretary of War, make such regulations as they may deem necessary to protect the interest of the United States.

Sec. 13. That loss or damage to arms equipments, ordnance stores, and camp equipage, except the ordinary wear and accidents of service, shall be made good to the United States by the person or persons chargeable therewith, as in like cases in the Regular Army; and money received from sales or on account of loss or damages shall be accounted for to the proper bureaus of the War Department, and paid into the Treasury of the United States. (New.)

Sec. 14. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or camp equipage which may become unserviceable or unsuitable, shall be examined by a board of officers of the active militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the governor of the State or Territory direct to the proper bureaus of the War Department, for the action of the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made by them. (New.)

Sec. 15. That the uniform and equipment of the militia shall be exempt from all suits, distress, execution for distress, or sales for debt, or the payment of taxes. (Part of Section 168.)

Sec. 16. That each State or Territory receiving any part of the appropriations under this act shall, as soon as practicable after its passage, cause its active militia to be provided with a service uniform and equipment of substantially similar color and appearance to that in use in the Army, which shall be worn in case it is called into active service, and when in the performance of any duty, drill, parade, or ceremony prescribed by this act: *Provided, however,* That the same may also be worn at such other times as the military authorities of the State or Territory may direct: *And provided further,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the wearing at other times of any full-dress uniform permitted by the military authorities of the States or Territories: *And provided further,* That serviceable clothing and equipments in use at the time of the passage of this act need not be replaced.

[The present act provides that the officers shall be armed with a "sword or banger, a fusee, bayonet and belt with a cartridge box to contain 12 cartridges," and the men shall be uniformly clothed in regiments to be furnished at their own expense and to be colored and fashioned as determined by the brigadier commander of the brigade to which they belong. Each enrolled citizen is required to provide himself with a musket, two spare flints, a knapsack, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, a quarter of a pound of powder and a shot pouch, and each officer to be armed with a sword and spontoon (?).]

Sec. 17. That each State and Territory receiving any portion of the annual appropriations hereby made shall require each organization of its active militia to assemble for drill and instruction at least twelve times in each year. It shall also require them to go into a camp of instruction for at least five consecutive days at least every other year. (New.)

Sec. 18. That on the request of the governor of any State or Territory which may have established a camp of instruction, the Secretary of War may order any battery, troop, or company of the Army that may be available to encamp with such militia, and aid the officers thereof in carrying out the purposes of such camp of instruction in such manner as the public service will permit. He may also, upon similar request, detail officers of the Army whose services may be available to act as instructors or examiners on any board of instruction or examination of the active militia. (New.)

Sec. 19. That whenever application shall be made by the governor of any State or Territory, on behalf of any of its active militia, the Secretary of War shall permit such organization as shall be designated to be quartered at or in any of the forts or garrisons, and to drill at the heavy and other guns forming the armament thereof. (New.)

Sec. 20. That for the troops so quartered (not exceeding in each year 1,500 men from the State of New York, and 1,000 men from each of the other States or Territories) rations and necessary garrison and camp equipage shall be issued by the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he shall from time to time prescribe, while they shall be undergoing such instruction, but not to exceed ten days annually for each organization. (New.)

Sec. 21. That the troops so quartered may expend in firing practice the amount of ammunition hereinbefore mentioned under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, namely: For each ten companies, one averaging at least forty men, 10 rounds, 2 lb. m. Rodman smooth-bore (in New York Harbor only), 10 rounds 15 in. Rodman smooth-bore; twenty rounds eight inch converted rifles; twenty rounds 300 lb. Parrot rifles; sixty rounds 100 lb. Peabody rifles; 60 rounds 4½ lb. siege-rifles; 60 rounds 3 lb. field rifles; 1,000 rounds 45 calibre Gatling; also twenty blank cartridges for each calibre and 4,000 friction primers. When the average falls below forty men per company the allowance shall be reduced proportionately. When any of the calibres above mentioned are not mounted the allowance for each calibre available for practice shall be proportionately increased, as may be increased by the Chief of Ordnance: *Provided,* That the total by company shall not be less than 27 rounds. (New.)

Sec. 22. That the firing practice shall be under the supervision of post commanders at garrisoned stations; at stations not garrisoned an officer of artillery shall be detailed to supervise the firing. The ammunition, equipments, and appliances shall be issued by the officer of the Army supervising the firing, who will render such other assistance as may be necessary to insure the greatest improvement from the practice. He will make a report of the firing, stating the physical conditions and general observations, in triplicate, in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance, one copy being forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, and two to the adjutant-general of the State, who will transmit one to the regimental commander. The result of each practice will be published annually, with the figure of merit for each class of guns for each organization. (New.)

Sec. 23. That on the application of any governor the Secretary of War is authorized to issue a heavy gun and carriage, and the necessary equipments, and cause the same to be placed in the armory or drill room of any organization of the active militia in any State, for the purpose of enabling such organization to learn the management thereof. He is also authorized, upon a similar application, to detail an officer of the artillery to assist the officers of such organization in acquiring such knowledge. (New.)

Sec. 24. That there shall be issued to each State and Territory that shall place in a camp of instruction, for not more than ten days in each year, from 500 to 1,000 men, a United States Government ration for each enlisted man while in such camp and also the necessary tents. (New.)

Sec. 25. That upon application of the governor of any State or Territory the Secretary of War shall detail a proper officer of the Army to observe and report upon the appearance, drill, description, and condition of any camp of its active militia. It shall be the duty of such officer to give such information and aid to the officers of such militia, during such camp, in regard to the customs of the Service, and matters of detail in regard thereto, as may be requested by them, and as may be in his power. (New.)

Sec. 26. That no expenditure shall be made out of the appropriation provided in this act for any arms, ammunition, or camp or garrison equipage issued to the active militia as hereinabove provided for so long as there shall be any surplus thereof on hand at the time not required for the use of the Regular Army. (New.)

Sec. 27. That the Secretary of War shall direct the Adjutant General of the Army to prepare the necessary forms and regulations required to carry out the provisions of this act, and issue the same to each State and Territory.

Sec. 28. That sections 1626, 1627, 1628, 1631, 1632, 1633, and 1635 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

[These sections are obsolete. Sections 1626 and 1628 prescribe for an enrolment of all able bodied citizens and that they shall arm themselves after their enrolment. Sections 1631 to 1633 for an obsolete method of organization. Section 1635 provides that while on the western frontiers the militia shall be allowed an extra ration of two ounces of bread, two ounces of beef or pork, and half a pint of salt.]

Sec. 29. That this shall take effect immediately.

CALIFORNIA.

The Alta California says: "Unless some circumstance transpires very soon to infuse a little spirit into the National Guard of California a 'Rip Van Winkle' lethargy will overtake it which will last more than twenty years. A few drills and social events are the only features that are taking place, and while they are of a first-class character generally they do not seem to create any particular enthusiasm among those taking part."

COMPETITION AT CREEDMOOR.

The annual competition for the championship of New York State took place at Creedmoor on Saturday last. The weather was cloudy, with rain at intervals, and the wind though not strong was tricky at times.

The match was one of the most closely contested and interesting ever shot on the range each competitor taking the same number of entries.

The match was won by the celebrated marksman, Sergt. J. J. Dolan, 12th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., who made the final bull's-eye when it was almost dark. This is the tenth competition for the badge: Sgt. Dolan has now won it four years, and is the only competitor who has won it that number of times. The scores made by the competitors in this match were very high. Klein's 49 out of a possible 50 is the best score ever made at these ranges with the 50 cal. Remington in any match of the N. R. A.

The highest scores (out of a possible 100 points) were as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Avg.
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.....	22	25-47	
	23	24-47	94
J. F. Klein, 17th Sep. Co.	24	25-49	
	22	23-45	94
J. S. Shepherd, 23d regt....	23	24-47	
	24	22-46	93

During the day Dolan fired 115 rounds, Klein 221, and Shepherd 112 with the following result:

	Bull's-eyes.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.
Dolan.....	53	54	7	1
Klein.....	47	62	12	0
Shepherd.....	41	56	12	3

Dolan's highest possible was 575 points, out of which he scored 504, or 87.65 per cent. Klein's possible was 605, out of which he made 519, or 85.75 per cent., while Shepherd with a possible 560, scored 471, or a percentage of 84.11.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Crescent asks: Please give the length of service of the applicant now at the head of the lists of commissary and ordinance sergeants, and which one is likely to receive their appointment first. Has the number of ordinance sergeants been reduced to the lowest number allowed, and there a vacancy now? Ans.—The applicant at the head of the list for the position of commissary sergeant has a total service of 17 years, 7 months. The applicant for ordinance sergeant has a total service of over 27 years, most of which was as a non-commissioned officer. The appointments to the latter position are made in accordance with non-commissioned service. The probabilities are that a commissary sergeant will be the first appointed. The ordinance sergeants have been reduced to the lowest number allowed by present orders, but it is likely that the number will be further reduced.

M. S. R.—The information you desire as to R. B. cannot now be obtained.

Old soldier asks the names and addresses of some of the officers of Cos. I and K, 32d U. S. Infantry in 1867? Ans.—The address of F. E. Camp, late Lieutenant, 32d U. S. Inf., Co. I, is Durham, Conn.; of Capt. S. G. Whipple, U. S. Army, retired (formerly 32d Inf., Co. K), Saratoga, Cal.; of John F. Lewis, late Lieutenant, 32d Inf., Clinton, Iowa, and of John J. Sheppard, late Lieutenant, 32d Inf., San Francisco, Calif.

A. C. asks: 1. Is there a military post at Atlanta, Ga.? Ans.—Steps are now being taken to build one. U. S. troops have been in temporary camp near Atlanta during the past summer, but soon return to their permanent post. 2. Will the post be occupied by infantry or artillery? Ans.—That cannot now be told. Probably by infantry.

3. To whom should I apply to enter one of the volunteer Soldier Homes? Ans.—You might write to Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Post Office Building, New York City, and he will give you full information on the subject.

Soldier asks: Is it right or proper for a company commander to hold the company funds and make no account of them? Ans.—It is proper for the company commander to hold the funds, and under the regulations he must make periodical accounts of them. Generally the accounts are always open for inspection.

A correspondent asks: In some by-laws supposed to be in accordance with Sec. 130 of the Military Code, S. N. Y., and approved by the Judge Advocate of the 1st Div. N. G., S. N. Y., I see: 1st, It shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting to review, alter or suspend any portion of these by-laws. 2d, No alteration shall be valid unless two-thirds of all the members present concur. Sec. 130 distinctly says by-laws may be altered in the manner provided for their adoption, and by a vote of two-thirds of all their members from by-laws. The difference between present and all is usually quite large at meetings and the point in my estimation being an important one, I ask if the par. has been changed? Ans.—Sec. 130 has not been changed. "The manner provided for adoption" is by a vote of "two-thirds of all their members." Any other interpretation would leave it in the power of a small number to upset the entire work of the two-thirds.

Company clerk asks: 1. In what year did it become law for the State to allow company clerks \$50 per annum? Ans.—1883.

2. For how many years did the State allow the \$50 for company clerks? Ans.—Repealed in 1884.

3. Have the several regiments of the National Guard received \$500 from the State this year to pay company clerks? Ans.—Sec. 98 as amended reads: On the certificate of the Adjutant General the Comptroller shall annually draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of each County Treasurer specified in such certificate, for the organizations of the National Guard mentioned therein, as follows: \$750 for each troop and battery; \$500 for each separate company; and for each regiment, battalion, troop, battery and separate company, for the purpose of defraying other necessary military expenses a sum equal to \$5 for each of its enlisted men present for duty, based upon the "percentage present for duty" for the year at the five compulsory parades required in Sec. 98 of this act, and which percentage shall be certified by the Inspector General, which sums, together with the fines and penalties collected from delinquent officers and enlisted men, shall constitute the military fund of each regiment, battalion, troop, battery or company.

X asks: A soldier deserts, is apprehended, is awarded \$30 reward paid for his apprehension, is tried for desertion, found not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave, does he lose the \$30 paid for his apprehension? Ans.—Par. 216, Army Regulations, 1881, says: "Where a soldier for whose apprehension as a supposed deserter, the reward of \$30 has been paid, is brought to trial under a charge of desertion and acquitted, or convicted of absence without leave only, the amount of the reward shall not be stopped against his pay."

Wooden Foot asks if there are in Tactics any calls or combinations of calls to sound the following on the bugles, and if not, the reason why they are not provided: 1. Right forward fours right and the reverse. 2. Centre forward fours right and left. 3. The right, left or centre four to deploy on. 4. Right skirmishers left wheel left skirmishers to the rear left wheel, or the reverse. 5. To dismount to fight on foot, link the horses, etc., or how to form under the circumstances? Ans.—We know of no calls beyond those laid down in Tactics, which although they do not include the musical understanding of the ordinary soldier, many of whom even fail to become familiar with all the routine garrison calls. We venture this statement in spite of the attempt of our correspondent to demonstrate the necessity of more calls, and the existence of "very apt musical ears" in the Army by the alacrity with which soldiers answer the call from fatigue mess call, and the call on pay day summoning them to the paytables.

B. M. asks: There is a difference of opinion here relative to the position of the Ord. Sgt. in line when the battalion is formed. Is it intended by A. R. 10, 1881, that the Ord. Sgt. shall take his place on the right of the Commisary Sgt. and Hospital Steward, or is it intended that the non-commissioned staff officers, U. S. A., form in line according to date of warrant? The words "in each grade according to date of warrant," as used in the above named par, lead to the difference of opinion. Ans.—According to par. 10 of the Regulations as amended by G. O. 80, A. G. O., series 1885, ordinance, commissary and post quartermaster sergeants and hospital stewards of the first-class belong to the same grade and hold rank according to date of appointment or warrant. The only reasonable conclusion to draw from this is that the one whose appointment dates back the farthest takes the right of the line, the next oldest the next position, and so on, without regard to corps to which they may belong.

E. D. E. asks: 1. Company in line at a halt, arms at right shoulder, command forward, guide right. Does right guide come to carry at that command or at command march? Ans.—At command guide right.

2. Company in same position as above; at the command right or left wheel, does the guide on the marching flank come to carry? Ans.—We frequently notice in certain organizations that guides on the marching flank during a wheel, if marching at right shoulder, bring their pieces down to carry. This is unnecessary, because everybody knows without further indication that during a wheel the guide is on the marching flank, and only shows that those who in due course in the practice do not understand the reason why guides who are indicated as such hold their pieces at carry. If before the wheel the guide happened to be on what became the pivot flank during the the wheel, such practice only necessitates a new indication of the guide and shifting of pieces after its completion. In the case you propose it is not necessary for either guide to come to carry.

3. Par. 68 Upton's Tactics states that "the double rank faced by the flank is called a column of files, the same as single rank."

D. C. asks: My brother's term in the Navy as apprentice boy is about expired. Should he enlist again what are chances for promotion? Ans.—There is not much chance for promotion with the present small number of vessels in the Navy. Apprentices who have completed their course are to be given preference for appointment as warrant officers; but those grades now have as many as the necessities of the service require, and no appointments are being made.

C. B. T. asks: 1. How do I stand on Commissary Sergeant list? Ans.—No. 41.

2. Should I re-enlist in another organization and be appointed a sergeant would my standing remain the same as if I had remained in my former company? Ans.—We think not now, although it has been done in former years.

3. Can a soldier obtain a six months' furlough to attend a college, having served 10 years continuously, without taking a furlough? Ans.—We think it quite possible, provided commanding officers approve and interests of the Service will permit.

LORD VANE TEMPEST.

To Lord Ernest Vane Tempest the British people are indebted for having, without the slightest wish on his part to do so, given the first impetus towards making the army the property of the nation instead of the officers. Thirty years ago Lord Ernest was a young captain in a very crack light cavalry regiment stationed at Brighton. In those days every effort was made by the officers of the army to keep out any aspirant to a commission whose parents were connected with trade, and the cavalry, officered by an exceedingly wealthy and aristocratic class, was foremost in the feeling. If a scion of trade did creep in, his life was made a burden to him. He was put into rigid coventry and the most outrageous practical jokes were played upon him until he was forced to exchange or to leave the service altogether. Lord Ernest was the great man in his regiment to keep out the vulgar, and the joining of a newly gazetted cornet named Eames, whose father was in business, was a splendid opportunity for my lord and the other bullies of the corps. Among the persecutions inflicted on the parvenu intruder was one that was almost irresistible. If a lady spoke to or danced with young Eames, she was at once cut by every officer in the regiment. Even this, however, failed to drive off the pachydermatous cornet, who took his seat at the mess table every evening as if he liked his solitude in the midst of the number. Finally Lord Ernest, in his avowed determination to get rid of him, spat in the cornet's face and was at once knocked down by the youngster. Eames was at once placed in arrest by his senior. The tables were, however, promptly turned, as a court of inquiry recommended that it was Lord Ernest who should be tried by Court martial. This was done with the result of a sentence of cashiering. All the interest of the culprit's father, the Marquis of Londonderry, could not secure reinstatement and he came to America a disgraced man. The exposures of the trial caused a thorough overhauling of the social system of regiments and trade was at last allowed to put sons into the service. The disclosures of the occasion really led to the first steps that paved the way to the abolition of purchase.

It was believed by a great majority of the British Army that the gallant Confederate cavalry General Stewart, of our civil war was really Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, a conviction that neither his fall in action nor the claims of Virginia to his rearing have ever yet thoroughly done away with in the minds of many.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Fletcher S. Bassett, U. S. N., has issued from the press of Messrs. Belford, Clarke and Co., Chicago and New York, an interesting volume, entitled "Legends and Superstitions of the Sea and Sailor in all lands and all times." It is an omnium-gatherum of information concerning the curious fancies and superstitions to which the mysterious ocean have given birth, and is the result of extensive reading and research in this particular direction. The teachings of Cox have been adopted, the writer tells us, as his guide to the interpretation of the nature-myths of the sea and the air. The standard works of Smith, Anthon, Murray, Gladstone, Keary, Fiske, and Kelly have also been consulted and those of numerous writers on folk-lore, "Melusine," a Parisian folk-lore journal, the publications of the Folklore Society, the works of Jal of Jones, of Bottrell, Hunt, Gregor, Sébillot, Grimm, Thorpe, Kuhn, and Campbell, the writings of Maury, Collin de Plancy, Schindler, Marryat, Basil Hall, Melville, Cooper, the travels of Pinkerton, Navarrete, Pigafetta, and others. The abundant store of legend and folk-lore in Shakespeare, Moore, Longfellow, and other poets, as well as the ancient classics have also been culled from. The result is a volume which is itself destined to be a classic in its way, as the record of a type of belief which is disappearing before the modern spirit of investigation and inquiry, and yet over which we may linger in the spirit of the poet who says:

"I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

We are learning more and more each year, and each generation, concerning the actual world we live in, but whether or not it becomes a more agreeable place of residence as we pursue our investigations and our youthful fancies concerning it disappear, is not quite clear. To the quarryman his blast reveals nothing but a block of marble; the artist finds in the shapeless mass an image instinct with life and glowing with beauty. Thus the work of the imagination is still needed to transform this world of facts, and while we are waiting for a new era it is a pleasure to dwell upon those fancies of an earlier age, which, however we may regard them now in the supercilious spirit of scientific superiority, have at least been one means of educating the

race beyond the demands of a merely animal existence.

We are in receipt of a number of new novels, the titles of which we give for the benefit of our readers. From Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia, come "On Both Sides," by Frances Courtenay Baylor; "Aurora," by Mary Agnes Thacker, author of "The Jewel in the Lotos," "Signor Monaldini's Niece," etc. (\$1.25). From T. B. Peterson and Bros., "Worth the Wooing," by Lady Gladys Hamilton, author of "Handsome Miss Lisle," (25 cents), and "Dora's Device," by George R. Cather. From D. Appleton and Co., New York, "A Strong-Minded Woman, or Two Years after," by William A. Hammond, U. S. A., (\$1.50); "Without a Compass," by Frederick B. Van Vorst, (\$1.50). From Chas. Scribner's Sons, "A Wheel of Fire," by Arlo Bates, (\$1); "Color Studies," by Thomas A. Janvier, (\$1); "Rudder Grange," by Frank R. Stockton, illustrated by A. B. Frost. The character of Dr. Hammond's novel is sufficiently indicated by notices of his previous works, "Lal," "Mr. Oldmixon," and "Doctor Grattan." "Color Studies" is a neat little volume with artistic binding containing the ingenious tales published in the *Century*, and entitled "Rose Madder," "Janne d'Autimoine," "Orpiment and Gamboge," and "Roberson's Medium." Their titles show them to be truly "color" studies and they smack of the studio as strongly as do Admiral Porter's tales of the sea." "Rudder Grange," a new edition of a very amusing story, tastefully bound and illustrated, brings us into communication again with our friends, the young people who kept house in a canal boat and were served by "Pomona" who deserves to go down to posterity with Tilly Slowboy. Mr. Stockton's very original humor has produced nothing more entertaining than this.

"Two Years in the Jungle; the experiences of a hunter and naturalist in India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula and Borneo," is a work by William T. Hornaday, chief taxidermist U. S. National Museum, late collector for Ward's natural science establishment, with maps and illustrations, published by Charles Scribner's Sons (\$4). It will interest naturalists, hunters, and all who like spirited and graphic descriptions of adventure. Mr. Hornaday's thorough enjoyment of his hunting haunts and mishaps is infectious, and his accounts of strange people and creatures in the East are most interesting. His picture of the Dyaks tempts one to emigrate at once to Borneo, where, as he says, "the Dyak is perhaps the most contented and happy human being under the sun." The only vice that Mr. Hornaday admits among this enviable race is their now almost extinct



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To Adjutant General Drum we return thanks for a bound volume of 300 octavo pages, giving a "List of Synonyms of Organizations in the Volunteer Service of the United States during the years '61, '62, '63, '64, and '65, compiled under the direction of Bri-

gadier Gen. Richard C. Drum, Adj't.-Gen. U. S. A., by John T. Fallow, of the Adjutant General's Office." It is compiled with the view of furnishing needed information concerning the names borne by a number of the organizations in the volunteer service of the United States during the late War in addition to their regular and final designations. It is one of a series of publications for which we are indebted to the Adjutant General's Office, which involve an amount of conscientious labor hardly appreciated, and the value of which will increase with each year. There is a double arrangement in the volume, first by States and then alphabetically.

We are indebted to General Anson G. McCook, Clerk of the United States Senate, for Vol. XIII, Series I. of the Official Records of the Union and

Confederate Armies, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of War, by Lieut. Colonel Robert N. Scott, 3d U. S. Artillery, and published pursuant to act of Congress approved June 16, 1880; Government Printing Office, Washington. It records the operations in Missouri, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and the Department of the Northwest from April 10, to Nov. 20, 1862, covering somewhat more than its full share of the 2,261 engagements, in which not less than 500 Union soldiers were engaged during our great war.

"Sixteenth Reunion, Society of the Army of the Cumberland, September, 1884, Rochester, New York. Published by order of the Society; Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Company," is a volume of 280 pages, uniform with those which have preceded it, giving

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The Hydrographic Office has issued a new map of the Arctic region which embodies the results of the latest explorations. The arrangement is such that the names and relative positions of all places around the polar basin can be seen without turning the map around. A very simple method of determining the latitude and longitude of any point is afforded by two lines intersecting at right angles at the pole, along which the degrees are marked.

The Grandchildren of Col. Joseph Foster of Ips-

wich and Gloucester, Mass., 1790-1804, compiled by Joseph Foster, Paymaster U. S. Navy, Philadelphia: 1885, 8vo, pp. 32, is an account of the descendants of Col. Joseph Foster, a merchant of Gloucester, Mass., who died there Dec. 9, 1804. He was born in Ipswich in 1790.

The seventh and eighth numbers of the catalogue of Government publications is ready for issue. The entire seventh number is devoted to a carefully prepared catalogue of the issues of the past six months, including post route maps and Coast Survey and Hydrographic Office charts.

We have received The Peace of Utrecht, A Historical Review of the Great Treaty of 1713-14, and of the principal events of the War of the Spanish Succession, by James W. Gerard, New York and London: published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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Osgood.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at Madison Barracks, N. Y., to the wife of Lieut. Charles H. Osgood, 12th Infantry, a son.

Poole.—At Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, October 28, to the wife of Major D. C. Poole, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

Bailey—Dodge.—At San Francisco, Cal., November 4,

Lieutenant C. J. Hailey, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss Mollie Dodge.

Baxter—Robinson.—At Uniontown, Penn., November 11, Lieutenant John Baxter, Jr., 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth H. Robinson.

Havard—Hewitt.—At Bridgeport, Conn., November 12, Captain Valery Havard, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Miss Agnes Josephine Hewitt.

Simons—McLaren.—At Philadelphia, October 29, by the Rev. Donald McLaren, D.D., Chaplain U. S. Navy, Edwin S. Simons to Jessie, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Alvord.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., November 5, Mrs. Emily L. Alvord, widow of Paymaster General Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Army.

Anthony.—At Portsmouth, N. H., November 8, Lieutenant Commander Charles M. Anthony, U. S. Navy, retired.

Davis.—At South Pueblo, Col., October 27, Miss Effa M. Davis, niece of Brigadier General Nelson H. Davis, U. S. A., retired.

Gibson.—In Boston, November 5, Mrs. Sarah K. Gibson, wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Gibson, U. S. Army.

Hall.—At Evansville, Ind., November 9, after a short illness, Mary Jane Hall, the beloved mother of Lieutenant Chauncy S. Hall, 13th U. S. Infantry.

Osgood.—At Boston, Mass., November 1, Mary C., eldest daughter of the late Major L. H. Osgood, formerly of the U. S. Army.

Paul.—At Washington, D. C., November 5, Josephine Bradshaw, wife of Colonel A. C. Paul, formerly Lieutenant 3d U. S. Cavalry.

Simons.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, Brevet-Col. James Simons, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

Welles.—At Hartford, Conn., November 8, Mr. John A. Welles, son of the late Gideon Welles, formerly Secretary of the Navy.

Wilde.—Nov. 6, George H., only child of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Wilde, aged 16 years 11 months.

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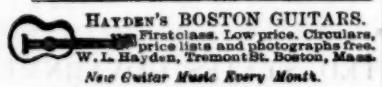
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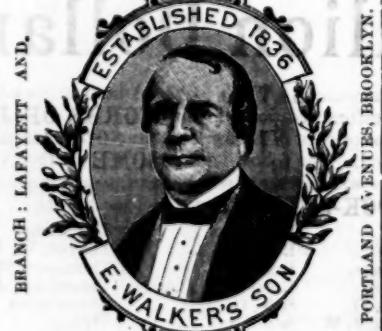
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FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

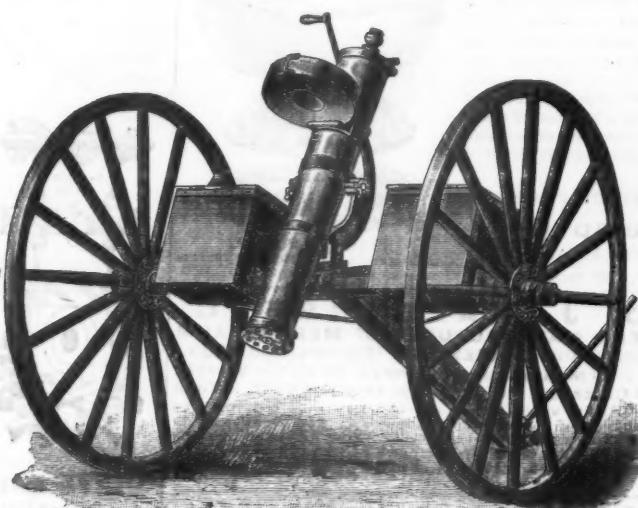


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

The first of the two illustrations here given represents the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, mounted on a tripod, showing the Accles positive feeder. One feeder is on the Gun ready for firing and one is shown on the ground. The second illustration shows the Gatling Gun, ten barrels, United States Government model, mounted on the United States Army carriage, showing the depression at which the Gun can be fired. 1,200 shots have been fired in one minute from this Gun. The ordinary rate of rapid firing is about 1,000 shots per minute.

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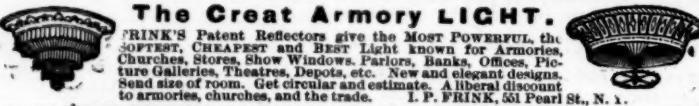
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